ELDRIDGE'S BUSINESS SPELLER

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BUSINESS SPELLER AND VOCABULARY

BY

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ELDRIDGE'S BUSINESS SPELLER.
W. P. 28

PREFACE

In offering a new business speller, it seems desirable to indicate some of the features in which the book differs from other publications and to suggest methods in which it may be employed.

It is in some ways desirable that words in a spelling book should be presented in a manner as nearly like the way they appear in ordinary print as is possible. In endeavoring to do this there has been a tendency in recent years to neglect syllabication, that other great aid to spelling. In this book the words are divided into syllables, but, in order to retain the similarity to original print, hyphens are not inserted between the syllables.

It is undesirable to respell more than is necessary, for in respelling false ideas are given as to the proper spelling of the word. Only those words have been respelled where there would be doubt as to the pronunciation.

Some general principles regarding pronunciation of vowels are given in the beginning of the book, and an application of these principles has made it necessary to respell only a comparatively few words. No word has been respelled which is in strict conformity with these general principles, unless it is a word which is generally mispronounced.

Each lesson is given a separate page, and there is enough material in the book for a lesson a day for forty weeks. Attention is called to the fact that the words in the first sixty-four lessons are grouped in accordance with certain rules for spelling. While many words in English violate rules of spelling, a knowledge of the application of certain rules is a distinct aid to proper spelling. The reading of a rule is of very little use, but when fifty or one hundred words applying the rule are studied, the teacher, by calling repeated attention to the rule, may make it so emphatic that the student will thereafter apply it.

The book will be found unusually complete in the common business terms, and in the more common technical words used in the various occupations and professions.

A valuable feature of the book is an alphabetic list of all the words, with a number showing where the definition may be found. The use of this list will enable a student to look up quickly the spelling of any word he is not certain of, and will refer him to a definition of the word.

The definitions have been carefully selected and are much more complete than in the ordinary spelling book.

The author advises, where there is a daily lesson in spelling, that for the first four days of each week one of the regular lessons, consisting of twenty-five words, be used, and that on the fifth day the review following these lessons be employed. In these reviews, which consist of fifty words, the first column contains words which were in one of the four preceding lessons. The words in the second column are selected from any previous part of the book, and the third column consists of words to be looked up as to division of syllables, pronunciation, definitions, etc., in the dictionary.

Webster's New International Dictionary has been used in all cases as the standard for division of words and for pronunciation.

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GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

LONG VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

(Usually occurring in accented syllables)

ā *as in* āle, fāte, lābor.
ē " ēve, thēse, serēne.
ī " īce, sīght, inspīre.
ō " ōld, nōte, ōver, herō.
ū " ūse, pūre, dūty.
o͞o " fo͞od, fo͞ol, rude.
oi " oil, noisy, avoid.
ou " out, thou, plow.

HALF LONG VOWELS

(Usually occurring in unaccented syllables)

å *as in* senåte, delicåte, legislåtive.
ę̊ " ę̊vent, crę̊ate, sę̊rene.
o̊ " o̊bey, anato̊my, pro̊pose.
ů " ůnite, můsician, formůlate.

SHORT VOWELS

ă *as in* ăm, făt, răndom.
ĕ " ĕnd, nĕt, carpĕt.
ĭ " ĭll, admĭt, habĭt.
ŏ " ŏdd, nŏt, fŏrest.
ŭ " ŭp, tŭb, ŭnder.
o͝o " fo͝ot, bo͝ok, put.

OTHER VOWEL SOUNDS

â *as in* câre, pârent, compâre
ä " ärm, fär, fäther.
å " åsk, gråss, dånce.
ē " evēr, pĕrvert, cindēr
ô " ôrb, ôrder, law.
o̊͝ " so̊͝ft, do̊͝g.
û " ûrn, fûrl, concûr.
ü " French and German words, menü, grün.

OBSCURE VOWELS

(Occurring in unaccented syllables only)

ă *as in* finăl, husbănd, madăm.
ȧ " sofȧ, ideȧ, ȧbound.
ĕ " recĕnt, decĕnt, novĕl.
ŏ " cŏnnect, cŏntrol, cŏmbine.
ŭ " circŭs, datŭm, circŭmstance.

OTHER SIGNS USED IN RESPELLING

ŋ (like ng) *as in* baŋk, juŋction, siŋgle.
g (always "hard") *as in* go, begin, great.
th (voiceless) *as in* thin, through, wealth (not usually respelled).
t͟h (voiced) " t͟hen, t͟hough, smoot͟h (usually respelled).
(t͡ʊ / d͡ʊ) are used to indicate the changing of the *t* and *d* in these combinations to *ch* and *j* in ordinary speech, although many careful speakers aim to avoid it; *as in* cult͡ʊre, nat͡ʊre, verd͡ʊre, grad͡ʊal.
ɴ is used to represent the nasal tone of the preceding vowel in words from the French and Portuguese, but is not itself sounded.

LENGTH OF VOWELS

(Vowels which conform with the following rules are not generally respelled.)

In accented syllables a vowel is usually

Long (*a*) if it stands alone.
(*b*) if at the end of a syllable.
(*c*) if before a single consonant followed by *e*.

Short (*a*) at the beginning of a syllable.
(*b*) in the middle of a syllable unless the syllable ends with silent *e*.

In unaccented syllables the tendency is to lessen the *stress* on the vowels, although they frequently retain the same *quality* as vowels in similar positions in accented syllables. For illustration, a vowel which, from its position, would be "long" in an accented syllable, is usually "half long" in unaccented syllables. The "i," however, is nearly always "short," and "ā" is often changed to "ȧ."

RULES

F, *S*, AND *L* FINAL

(Lessons 1, 2, 3, 4)

Rule 1. The letters *f*, *s*, and *l* at the end of monosyllables and standing immediately after single vowels are generally doubled. Other consonants are very rarely doubled at the end of words.

Rule 2. The letters *f* and *s* (but not *l*) at the end of words of more than one syllable and standing immediately after single vowels are frequently doubled.

Rule 3. The letters *f*, *s*, and *l* at the end of words and standing immediately after diphthongs or double vowels are rarely doubled.

Rule 4. Derivatives which are formed by prefixing or adding one or more syllables to words ending in double consonants commonly retain both consonants. (The words *all*, *well*, and *full* are exceptions to this rule, and usually omit one of the consonants.)

Rule 5. When *ly* is added to a word ending with a single *l*, both *l*'s are retained.

C HARD AND SOFT

(Lessons 5, 6, 7, 8)

Rule 6. *C* is sounded hard like *k* before *a*, *o*, or *u*; or before any consonant except *h*; or at the end of a syllable, if not followed by *i* or *e*.

Rule 7. *C* is sounded soft like *s* before *e*, *i*, or *y*.

Rule 8. Monosyllables ending with the sound of *k*, and in which *c* follows the vowel, usually have *k* added after the *c*.

Rule 9. Words of more than one syllable ending with the sound of *k*, and in which the *c* follows a vowel or vowels other than *i* or *ia*, usually have *k* added after the *c*.

Rule 10. Words of more than one syllable ending with the sound of *k*, and in which the *c* follows *i* or *ia*, are usually written without the final *k*.

G HARD AND SOFT

(Lessons 9, 10)

Rule 11. *G* is sounded hard before *a*, *o*, or *u*; or before any consonant; also at the end of a word, and of derivatives of that word.

Rule 12. *G* usually has the soft sound (like *j*) before *e*, *i*, or *y*.

VOWELS

(Lessons 13–20)

Rule 13. At the end of a word a single consonant, preceded by a *long* vowel, is always followed by silent *e*. (There are many cases, however, where words with a silent *e* at the end have short vowels.)

Rule 14. A single consonant, preceded by a single *short* vowel, usually omits final *e*.

Rule 15. A short vowel is frequently modified by the insertion of an additional vowel either before or after the original one. *Ea*, *ei*, *ai*, *ay*, *oa*, and *ui* are examples of such combinations. Each of these combinations (digraphs) may be pronounced like the long sound of the first vowel in the combination, although several of the digraphs have other sounds as well.

DROPPING AND RETAINING *E*

(Lessons 21–24)

Rule 16. *Silent E retained* In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, the *e* is generally retained when the termination begins with a consonant.

Exception. When silent *e* is immediately preceded by another vowel except *e*, it is usually dropped from the derivative, even when the termination begins with a consonant.

Rule 17. *Silent E omitted* In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, the *e* is generally omitted when the termination begins with a vowel

Exception In verbs ending in *ye*, *oe*, and *ee*, the *e* is retained before *ing*

Rule 18. *E before A or O, after C or G.* In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e* following *c* or *g*, the *e* is usually retained when the termination begins with *a* or *o*.

RULES FOR DOUBLING CONSONANTS

(Lessons 25–28)

Rule 19. (*a*) Monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant (except *x* or *h*), preceded by a single vowel, double that consonant when adding a termination beginning with a vowel.

(*b*) If the accent is thrown back to the first syllable in the derivative word, the consonant is not doubled.

RULE 20. The final consonant is not doubled in derivatives formed by the addition of a termination beginning with a vowel, when (*a*) a diphthong or digraph precedes the final consonant of the word, or (*b*) when the accent of the primitive word falls on any other syllable than the last, or (*c*) when the word ends in two different consonants.

EXCEPTIONS. In a few words ending in *g* the final consonant is doubled, that it may not be pronounced like *j*.

RULES FOR *EI* AND *IE*

(LESSONS 29–32)

Ei generally has the sound of ē as in *conceive;* but it may be sounded like ā as in *neighbor*, ĕ as in *heifer*, ī as in *height*, ĭ as in *foreign*.

Ie generally has the sound of ē as in *achieve;* but it may be sounded like ĕ as in *patient*, ī as in *pie*, ĭ as in *sieve;* and when followed by *u* or *w* like ū as in *view*.

RULE 21. When sounded like ē, use *ei* after *c*, and *ie* after any other consonant. (There are very few exceptions.)

RULE 22. When sounded like ā, use *ei*.

RULE 23. When not sounded like ē or ā, *ie* is generally employed (even after *c*).

EXCEPTIONS. *Ei* is used in a few words (generally scientific terms from the Latin, Greek, or Modern German) pronounced like ī, and in a few words pronounced like ĭ or ĕ.

RULES FOR FINAL *Y*

(LESSONS 33, 34)

RULE 24. (*a*) When final *y* is preceded by a consonant it is usually changed to *i* when any termination is added except one beginning with *i*.

(*b*) When *y* follows *t* it is changed to *e* when *ous* is added.

(*c*) The *y* is usually unchanged in derivatives of adjectives of one syllable, and in derivatives formed by adding *hood*, *like*, or *ship*.

RULE 25. When final *y* is preceded by a vowel, it is usually unchanged in derivatives.

CEDE

(LESSON 34)

RULE 26. Most words ending in the sound *sēd* are spelled *cede;* but three are spelled *ceed*, and one *sede*.

IZE, ISE, YZE

(Lessons 35, 36)

(Pronounced īz)

Rule 27. *Ize* is the more common ending. A number of words which are derived through the French are spelled with *ise;* a few words from the Greek are spelled *yze.*

In lessons 35 and 36 most of the common words ending in *ise* or *yze* are given, together with a number of words with the more common spelling *ize.* Most words in general use not given in these lessons may be correctly spelled with *ize.*

PREFIXES

A prefix consists of one or more letters or syllables placed at the beginning of a word to modify or extend its meaning.

LATIN PREFIXES

(Lessons 37–42)

AB (a, abs), from.
AD (ac, af, al, ag, an, ap, ar, as, a, at), at, to.
AMB (am, ambi), about, around.
ANTE, before.
BI, twice
CIRCUM, around.
CON (co, com, col, cor), with, against, together.
CONTRA (counter), against.
DE, from, down.
DIS (di, dif), apart, not, away from.
EX (e, ec, ef), out of, away from.
EXTRA, beyond.
IN (ig, im, il, ir; equivalent to English un), not.
IN (em, en, im, il, ir), in, into, on.
INTER, between, among, amid.
INTRO (intra), within.
NON, not.
OB (oc, of, op), in front of, against, to, before.
PER, through.
POST, after.
PRE, before.
PRO, for, forth, forward
RE, back, again.
RETRO, backward.
SE, aside.
SEMI, half, partly.
SINE, without.
SUB (suc, suf, sug, sum, sup, sus), under.
SUBTER, below, beneath, less than.
SUPER, above, over, more than.
TRANS (tra, traf, tran, tres), beyond, over.
TRI, three, thrice.
ULTRA, beyond.
VICE, instead of.

GREEK PREFIXES

(Lesson 43)

A (an), not, without.
AMPHI, around, both.
ANA, back, up, through.
ANTI (ant), against, opposite.
APO (ap), from.
CATA, down.
DIA, through.
EN (em), in.
EPI (ep), upon.
HYPER, over.
HYPO, under.
META (met), beyond, change.
PERI, around, about.
POLY, many.
SYN (sym, syl), with, together.

ENGLISH PREFIXES

(Anglo-Saxon)

(Lesson 44)

A, at, on, in.
BE, to make, at, by, about.
EN (em), in, on, to make.
FOR, not, from.
FORE, before.
MIS, ill, wrong, wrongly.
OUT, beyond.
OVER, above.
TO, the, this.
UN, not, opposite.
UNDER, beneath.
WITH, against, from

SUFFIXES

ER, *OR*, *AR*

(Lessons 45–47)

(*er* and *or* are usually pronounced *ẽr*,
and *ar* is usually pronounced *ãr*)

ER used (*a*) to form nouns of agency;
(*b*) to form the comparative degree;
(*c*) to denote a person, often an agent;
(*d*) as ending of noun derived from French infinitives (mostly law terms).

OR used (*a*) to form nouns of agent;
(*b*) comparatives of adjectives;
(*c*) abstract and concrete nouns.

AR used (*a*) to imply, pertaining to, like;
(*b*) as a form of *er*.

ERY used in nouns, mostly of French origin, denoting a business, place of business, place where things are collected.

ORY used with English nouns and adjectives, of Latin origin, signifying in nouns, place, in adjectives, relating to, of the nature of.

ARY denoting in nouns, persons, things, or places; it is also used to form adjectives.

IVE

(Lesson 48)

IVE (pronounced *ĭv*) is a termination used to form adjectives from verbs. It means doing or serving to do. This termination is commonly attached to words whose root ends in *t* or *s*, and the endings are usually *tive* or *sive*.

OUS

(Lessons 49, 50)

OUS (pronounced *ŭs*) is an adjective suffix meaning full of, abounding in, having, possessing quantities of, like.

ABLE AND *IBLE*

(Lessons 53–55)

(Usually pronounced *ā-b'l* and *ĭ-b'l*)

Words ending in *able* and *ible* are difficult to distinguish. About four fifths of all English words with either of these terminations end in *able*. Words from the Latin are either *able* or *ible*, depending on the root from which they come. Anglo-Saxon words are always *able*.

Lessons 53, 54, and 55 include, in addition to a number of words ending in *able*, most of the common words which are spelled with *ible*, with the exception of words which may be formed from these by addition of a prefix.

TION, *SION*, etc.

(Lessons 57–60)

Words ending with the sound *shun* (sometimes *zhŭn*, *chŭn*, etc.) are usually spelled *tion;* but in many cases *sion* is used, and sometimes *cian*, *cion*, *tian*, *sian*, and *xion* are employed.

Rule 28. When the shortest form of a word ends with *d*, *de*, *ge*, *mit*, *rt*, *se*, or *ss*, the termination added is usually *sion*. In most other cases the termination is *tion*

ANCE, ENCE; ANCY, ENCY. ANT, ENT

(Lessons 61–64)

ANCE, ENCE; ANCY, ENCY, are suffixes denoting (*a*) act or fact of doing what the verb denotes; (*b*) state, condition, or quality of being; (*c*) concrete fact or thing.

ANT, ENT are suffixes used in adjectives to denote doing or being; and used in nouns denoting a person or thing, acting as the agent of an action.

Words ending with these terminations cannot be distinguished by rule; they must be memorized.

STUDY RULES 1 AND 3 ON PAGE viii

bluff A high, steep bank. Blunt, brusque.
cliff (klĭf) A high, steep rock or bank.
staff (å) A long stick carried in the hand for support.
gruff Stern; harsh; severe.
stuff Substance, material. To fill by crowding; to thrust or crowd in.
scoff To deride; to jeer.
chess A game of skill played on a checkered board.
gross (ō) Twelve dozen. Bulky, coarse.
droll (ō) Queer, odd.
till A drawer. Up to, as far as. To plow.
stroll (ō) To ramble idly or leisurely, to saunter.
quell To subdue, to allay, to crush.
skull The bony structure of the head.
fleet (ē) A company of war vessels. Swift in motion.
stool (o͞o) A seat with three or four legs and no back.
tour (o͞o) A journey in a circuit; a trip. To make a tour of.
roof (o͞o) The cover of a building.
school (skō͞ol) A place for instruction; a body of pupils; a company of fish.
foam (ō) Froth formed on the surface of liquids by agitation.
troop (o͞o) A collection of people; a body of cavalry To move in crowds.
sheaf (ē) A quantity of grain bound together.
haul (ô) To pull or draw with force, to drag.
steal (ē) To take or carry away wrongfully.
zeal (ē) Ardor in pursuit of anything, fervor, eagerness.
guess (gĕs) To conjecture; to imagine, to surmise.

Words underscored are exceptions to the rule at the top of a page.

STUDY RULE 2 ON PAGE viii

re buff'	A repulse, a snub. To repulse.
mas tiff	A large and powerful English dog.
tar'iff	A schedule of duties imposed by a government on goods exported or imported.
sher iff	The chief executive officer of a county.
con fess'	To acknowledge or admit a fault.
sur pass'	To pass or go beyond; to exceed or excel.
em'press	The wife or widow of an emperor; the female ruler of an empire.
ex press'	A regular and systematic method of conveyance. To send by express; to utter.
har'ness (här')	The working gear of a horse.
speech'less	Silent; deprived of speech.
sup press' (sŭ-)	To subdue, to quell.
duch'ess	The wife or widow of a duke.
a miss' (ă-)	Wrong, faulty, improper.
re dress'	To set right; to make amends for.
wil'der ness	A tract of land uncultivated and uninhabited.
keen'ness	State of being sharp; mental acuteness.
em bar'rass	To disconcert, to confuse.
dis miss'	To send away; to cause or permit to go.
har'ass	To fatigue; to annoy.
re press'	To check; to overpower.
wit'ness	One who testifies in a cause. To see; to observe.
mat'tress	A stuffed sack or tick, usually quilted.
worth'less	Without value.
du'ress	Constraint of personal action by force or fear; imprisonment.
en com'pass (-kŭm')	To inclose in a circle, to surround.

STUDY RULES 2 AND 5 ON PAGE viii

ac'tu al (ăk'tū-)	Real, existing in fact.
le'gal	Of or pertaining to law; based upon or in accordance with law.
gen'er al (jĕn')	Usual or customary, common; not particular or definite; the commander of an army.
spe'cial (spĕsh'ăl)	Individual, peculiar, particular.
es pe'cial (-pĕsh')	Particular, principal, special.
com pel'	To drive or urge with force.
an'nu al (-ŭ-)	Yearly.
ad di'tion al (ă-dĭsh'ŭn-)	Supplemental.
taste'ful (-fo͝ol)	Savory; having or showing good taste.
ha bit'u al (hă-)	Customary, regular, according to habit.
crit'i cal	Able or inclined to pass judgment.
sym met'ri cal (sĭ-mĕt')	Regular, even.
pres i den'tial (prĕz . . . shăl)	Of or pertaining to a president or a presidency.
fra ter'nal (frā-tûr')	Brotherly.
care'ful ly (kâr'fo͝ol-)	Cautiously, with much care.
fi'nal ly	Ultimately, eventually, at the end.
mor'al ly (mŏr')	In accordance with ethical duty; uprightly.
cheer'ful ly	Happily, joyfully.
fa'tal ly	Mortally, in such a manner as to result in death.
to'tal ly	Wholly, entirely.
di ag'o nal ly (dī-ăg')	In a diagonal or oblique direction.
re spect'ful ly	In a respectful or civil manner.
ef fec'tu al ly (ĕ-fĕk'tū-)	Adequately, effectively.
in ci den'tal ly (-sĭ-)	Casually, by way of chance.
for'mal ly (fôr')	In a ceremonious or formal manner.

STUDY RULES 1 AND 4 ON PAGE viii

dull′ness	State of being dull or not sharp; bluntness; stupidity.
in stall′ (-stôl′)	To place in possession of an office, rank, or order.
fore tell′	To predict, to prophesy.
en roll′ (-rōl′)	To register in a list.
skill′ful (-fo͝ol)	Possessed of dexterity or skill.
still′ness	The state of being still or without sound; quietness.
re call′ (-kôl′)	To summon or call back; to revoke.
un der sell′	To sell cheaper than.
aw′ful (-fo͝ol)	Appalling, frightful.
un til′	To, up to, till, as far as.
al′most (ôl′)	Nearly, not quite, all but.
al read′y (ôl-rĕd′)	Prior to some specified time; by this time.
al to geth′er (ôl-tō͝o-)	Wholly, completely.
al′ways (ôl′wāz)	At all times, ever.
all′spice (-spīs)	Berry of the pimento; a spice prepared from it.
ful fill′ (fo͝ol-)	To accomplish.
use′ful	Full of utility; serviceable.
rest′ful	Giving rest or repose.
faith′ful	Loyal, trustworthy; full of faith.
hand′ful	As much as the hand will hold. (*pl.* handfuls.)
will′ful ness	Self-determination, obstinacy.
full′ness	The state of being filled or complete.
Christ′mas (krĭs′)	The day on which the birth of Christ is celebrated.
wel′come (-kŭm)	To receive gladly or hospitably.
wel′fare (-fâr)	State of doing well; condition of health.

Study Review 1 on page 162.

STUDY RULES 6, 8, AND 10 ON PAGE viii

trick	An artifice or stratagem; a sly or ingenious feat. To deceive by cunning.
quick	Lively, speedy, nimble.
check	To bring to a stand, to restrain. An order for money.
track	A mark left by something that has passed. To trace.
clock	A machine for measuring time.
flock	A company of birds, animals, or people.
struck	Hit with or by something.
arc (ärk)	The segment of a circle.
disk (or **disc**)	Any flat round object.
zinc	A bluish white metal.
ath let′ic	Relating to athletics; strong, vigorous.
pub′lic	The people. Of or belonging to the people.
chron′ic (krŏn′)	Continuing for a long time, habitual.
pic′nic	An excursion or pleasure party.
op′tic	Pertaining to the eye.
ter rif′ic	Appalling, dreadful.
spe cif′ic (-sĭf′)	Special, explicit, precise.
or gan′ic	Pertaining to living organisms; depending on the constitution or structure.
me chan′ic (-kăn′)	One practising a mechanical art, an artisan.
po et′ic	Pertaining to poetry; imaginative.
ma jes′tic (mȧ-)	Stately, sublime.
pa thet′ic (pȧ-)	Causing pity or grief; full of pathos.
pro sa′ic (-zā′)	Dull, uninteresting, commonplace.
ma′ni ac	A madman.
der′rick	An apparatus with tackle for lifting weights.

STUDY RULES 6, 7, AND 9 ON PAGE viii

at tack′	To assail.
ham′mock (-ŭk)	A swinging couch or bed.
bar′racks	Buildings for lodging soldiers.
has′sock (-ŭk)	A small tufted cushion or footstool.
al′ma nac (ôl′mȧ-)	A book or table containing a calendar, to which other statistics are often added.
hav′oc	Devastation, ruin.
be cause′ (-kôz′)	Since, for the reason that.
cu ri os′i ty (-ŏs′)	Inquisitiveness, desire to know; a curious object.
dis cour′age (-kŭr′ăj)	To dishearten, to deject.
cal′cu late	To determine by mathematical processes; to reckon, estimate.
rec′on cile	To restore to friendship; to adjust, settle.
sanc′tion (săŋk′shŭn)	Confirmation or approval.
ca pac′i ty (kȧ-păs′)	Power of receiving or containing.
re cip′ro cate	To make a return for something done or given; to exchange mutually.
con′cen trate	To bring to a common center; to fix the attention.
lic′o rice (-rĭs)	A dried root, or an extract from it used in medicine.
con cil′i ate	To win over; to gain the good will of.
bis′cuit (-kĭt)	A small loaf of bread; a cracker.
cal′en dar (-dȧr)	A tabular statement of the months and the days of the months of a given year.
cal′en der (-dĕr)	To press paper or cloth between rollers to make it smooth and glossy.
ex cru′ci at ing (ĕks-krōō′shĭ-āt-)	Very painful, agonizing.
ac com′plish	To perform; to bring to an issue of full success.
crev′ice (-ĭs)	A narrow opening resulting from a split, a cleft.
cu′mu la tive	Increasing by successive additions.
car′riage (kăr′ĭj)	A wheeled vehicle; manner of bearing.

STUDY RULES 6 AND 7 ON PAGE viii

fa cil′i ty	Ease; dexterity.
nov′ice (-ĭs)	A beginner.
con vince′	To overcome by argument, to satisfy by proof.
as cer tain′ (-ān-)	To find out, to make sure of.
dec′i mal	Pertaining to or founded on the number ten; a fraction whose denominator is ten or a power of ten.
re joic′ing	Making joyful. An expression of gladness.
tac′it (tăs′)	Implied or indicated, but not expressed.
ce′re al	Any edible grain.
cit′i zen	An inhabitant of a city or town; one owing allegiance to a government.
fal′la cy (făl′ȧ-)	An error in reasoning; an erroneous idea.
so lic′it ed	Asked earnestly, applied to for something.
re cess′	A short intermission; a space formed by indentation, a niche.
ed′i fice (-fĭs)	A building or structure.
cer tif′i cate (sûr-)	A certified statement.
pac′i fy	To appease; to calm.
prej′u dice (-ŏō-dĭs)	A preconceived or biased opinion; an objection not founded on reason.
cir′cuit (sûr′kĭt)	The circumference or distance around an area; the act of going around; a journey.
e lu′ci date	To make clear or manifest.
so ci′e ty	Fellowship, company, a body of persons connected by some tie.
spec′i men	A part of anything to show the quality of the whole.
de cease′ (-sēs′)	Death.
cen′sus	An official enumeration of the population of a country.
aus′pi ces (ôs′pĭ-sĕz)	Patronage, protection; omens.
of fi′ci ate (ŏ-fĭsh′i-)	To act as an officer in performing a duty.
sa gac′i ty	Acute practical judgment, shrewdness.

STUDY RULES 6 AND 7 ON PAGE viii

an tic'i pate To be before another in doing, to forestall; to foresee.

in cen'tive (-tĭv) Encouragement, stimulus.

cen ten'ni al Of or pertaining to a hundredth anniversary.

cel'e brate To solemnize, to commemorate.

pref'ace A brief explanation to the reader at the beginning of a book. To say by way of preface.

pre'cinct (-sĭŋkt) A district within certain boundaries.

def'i cit A falling short in amount.

sin cere' Being in reality what it appears to be, genuine.

vi cin'i ty Region near or about.

e ma'ci ate (-shĭ-) To reduce greatly in flesh.

e nun'ci ate (-sĭ-) To make audible, to pronounce, to declare or proclaim.

e lic'it To draw forth, to evoke.

cir cu la'tion (sûr-) Act of moving round; movement of blood in body; the extent or amount of distribution.

as cend' To move upward.

in'flu ence (-flōō-) To act upon. The gradual or unseen operation of some cause.

mu'ci lage A substance used for sticking.

re source' (-sōrs') A source of help or supply.

an'thra cite (-thrȧ-) A hard, compact variety of natural coal.

cer e mo'ni ous (-ŭs) Formal.

proc'ess Method of operation; series of action.

in'ci dent A happening. Likely to befall; naturally appertaining to or attending.

au dac'i ty (ô-dăs') Impertinence; boldness; assurance.

sten'cil A thin sheet with perforations through which ink may be forced.

li'cense Authority given to do any act; excess of liberty. To authorize.

sim plic'i ty Freedom from duplicity; absence of excessive ornament.

Study Review 2 on page 162.

STUDY RULES 11 AND 12 ON PAGE viii

va′grant	One who wanders from place to place without a definite object.
length	Extent from end to end.
stag′nate	To be or become motionless; to become impure or foul.
strong (ŏ)	Having great physical, moral, or intellectual power; not easily broken.
be guile′ (-gīl′)	To deceive or impose on, as by a false statement; to divert or entertain.
el′e gant	Marked by finish or tasteful selection.
plague (plāg)	Anything troublesome; an infectious disease. To trouble.
reg′u lar (-lȧr)	According to rule; exact.
glo′ri ous (-ŭs)	Exhibiting qualities that deserve or receive glory.
fa tigue′ (fȧ-tēg′)	Physical or mental exhaustion, weariness. To tire.
neg lect′ (-lĕkt′)	Disregard; negligence. To omit by carelessness or design.
dig′ni ty	An office or rank; nobleness of manner, aspect, or style.
stag′ger	To stand or walk unsteadily; to reel.
fin′ger (fĭŋ′gĕr)	One of the four extremities of the hand other than the thumb; to handle.
ag′i tate	To disturb or excite.
di gest′ (dĭ or dī)	To convert food into absorbable form; to think over and arrange.
re′gion (-jŭn)	An indefinite area; tract.
gen′u ine (-ĭn)	Proceeding from the reputed source; not false.
ge′ni al (jē′-nĭ-)	Kindly and sympathetic in disposition; contributing to cheerfulness.
trag′e dy	The species of drama which deals with sad or terrible themes, as opposed to comedy; a fatal event.
sav′age	Wild, untamed.
as suage′ (ă-swāj′)	To lessen or ease, as heat, pain, or grief.
ves′tige (-tĭj)	A trace or visible sign of something gone.
gen′ius (jēn′yŭs)	Extraordinary mental superiority; a man of unusual mental gifts.
chal′lenge	To call or invite defiantly to a contest of any kind.

STUDY RULES 11 AND 12 ON PAGE viii

en gross' (ō)	To write in a large hand; to monopolize.
grate'ful (-fo͝ol)	Having a due sense of benefits received; pleasing to the senses.
con'gre gate	To gather together, to assemble.
gen'er ous (-ŭs)	Liberal, open-handed; abundant.
con grat'u late	To express sympathetic pleasure on account of some happy event.
lan'guage (-gwāj)	Any means of conveying or communicating ideas; human speech.
ir'ri gate	To supply with water by causing a stream to flow through, as in channels.
gi gan'tic (jī-)	Such as a giant might use, huge, colossal.
mea'ger (mē'gĕr)	Thin, destitute of richness; defective in quantity.
an'guish (-gwĭsh)	Extreme pain, either of body or mind; acute suffering.
throng	A crowd. To crowd together; to crowd into.
gen teel'	Free from vulgarity.
vig'or ous	Exhibiting strength, powerful, energetic.
cig a rette' (-ă-rĕt')	A little cigar, of finely cut tobacco rolled usually in paper.
strat'e gy	The science of projecting and directing great military movements; the use of artifice.
dis grace'ful	Causing shame; dishonorable, unbecoming.
san'guine (-gwĭn)	Red, like blood; ardent, confident.
vig'i lance (-lăns)	Wakefulness, watchfulness, caution.
sin'gu lar	Remarkable, uncommon, peculiar; consisting of only one part.
e'go tism (-tĭz'm)	Self-exaltation, self-praise; vanity.
in gre'di ent	A component part of any mixture.
ex ag'ger ate (ĕg-zăj'ĕr-)	To enlarge beyond the bounds of truth by overstatement.
ped'i gree	A register of a line of ancestors; descent, ancestry.
pho tog'ra phy (fō-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ)	The art of producing images on sensitized surfaces by the chemical action of light.
pro'gram	A scheme or plan; a brief outline of the order to be pursued in any public exercise.

numb'ness (nŭm') State of being numb or insensible.
suc cumb' (sŭ-kŭm') To yield, to give way.
cham'ois (shăm'ĭ) A small goatlike antelope; a soft leather made from the skin of the chamois.
choir (kwīr) A band of singers.
chron'i cle (krŏn'ĭ k'l) A historical register of facts in order of their time.
ep'och (-ŏk) A period of time characterized by a distinctive development; a definite date marking the beginning of a new development.
cho'rus (kŏ') A company of singers singing in concert
ad journ (ă-jûrn') To put off, postpone, suspend.
hand'some (hăn'sŭm) Agreeable to the eye, comely; ample.
Wednes'day (wĕnz') The fourth day of the week.
ca tas'tro phe (kȧ . . . fē) A great misfortune, a calamity.
at'mos phere (-fēr) The mass of air surrounding the earth, the portion of air in any locality.
pam'phlet (-flĕt) A book of a few sheets of printed matter, commonly with a paper cover.
phy sique' (fĭ-zēk') Bodily structure or appearance; natural constitution of a person.
pho net'ic (fō-) Of or pertaining to the voice; relating to speech sounds.
graph'ic (grăf') Pertaining to the arts of painting and drawing; clearly and vividly described.
au'tumn (ô'tŭm) The third season of the year, the fall.
col'umn (-ŭm) Supporting pillar; a perpendicular set of lines in a book.
con demn' (-dĕm') To pronounce sentence against; to disapprove of or censure.
sol'emn (-ĕm) Stately, serious, grave.
gnaw (nô) To bite so as to wear away.
cam paign' (-pān') A connected series of operations to bring about some desired result.
co logne' (-lōn') A perfumed liquid.
bor'ough (bŭr'ō) A corporate town.
fur'lough (fûr'lō) Leave of absence, especially of soldiers.

re sign′ (-zīn′) To give up, to surrender, to relinquish; to withdraw from an office or position.

light′ning (līt′) Flashing of light by electricity discharged from one cloud to another.

diph′thong (dĭf′) A coalition of two vowels forming a compound sound.

ging′ham (gĭng′ăm) A kind of cotton cloth.

rime, or rhyme (rīm) Correspondence of sounds in words; a verse composition having correspondence of terminal sounds.

hon′es ty (ŏn′) Quality of being honest; integrity, fairness, truthfulness.

naph′tha (năf′thȧ) An inflammable liquid distilled from coal tar.

rhet′o ric (rĕt′) The art of using language effectively.

knave (nāv) An unscrupulous person, a rogue, a rascal.

knap′sack (năp′) A traveling case of canvas or leather carried on the back.

knuck′le (nŭk′l) One of the joints of the fingers.

knowl′edge (nŏl′ĕj) Act or state of knowing.

balm′y (bäm′) Mild; refreshing; aromatic.

cu pid′i ty Greed for possession, avarice.

salm′on (săm′ŭn) A species of fish.

corps (kōr) A body of men organized or under common direction.

pneu mat′ic (nū-) Containing or moved by air.

is′land (ī′) A tract of land surrounded by water.

a pos′tle (ȧ-pŏs′l) One of the twelve disciples of Christ; any person zealously advocating a cause.

bou quet′ (bōō-kā′) A nosegay; a bunch of flowers.

isth′mus (ĭs′) A neck of land joining two larger portions of land.

mort′gage (môr′) A pledge on property as security for the payment of a debt.

an′swer (ăn′sẽr) A reply to a question. To make reply.

whole′some (hōl′sŭm) Sound, healthy.

wrin′kle (rĭŋ′k′l) To pucker into folds and creases. A crease or fold.

Study Review 3 on page 163.

STUDY RULE 13 ON PAGE IX

sphere (sfēr)	Ball or globe; social position.
theme	Subject on which one writes or speaks; school composition.
phrase (frāz)	To express in words. A part of a sentence.
cour'age (kŭr')	Power to meet danger or difficulties bravely.
dam'age (dăm')	Loss or detriment due to injury or harm.
di vine' (dĭ-)	Of or relating to God; holy, sacred.
o blige'	To put under obligations; to accommodate; to gratify.
u nite'	To join, to connect, to put together as one.
de cide'	To determine; to end or settle.
sol'i tude	State of being alone; a lonely place.
dis pute'	To argue; to call in question. Controversy, debate.
in ves'ti gate	To examine into.
pro pose'	To bring forward, to state.
pro vide'	To look out for in advance.
sur vive'	To continue to exist; to live longer than.
se rene'	Calm, placid, unruffled.
pro'file	Drawing or other representation of a side view, especially the human face; side outline.
de sire'	To long for. Wish, longing.
as sume'	To take for granted.
aus tere' (ôs-)	Severe or strict in modes of judging, living, or acting; stern.
pas'ture (pás'tŭr)	Land under grass for grazing cattle; grass for grazing.
re tire	To withdraw; to remove.
su preme'	Highest in authority; highest in degree.
in cline'	To lean; to bend.
e vap'o rate	To turn from solid or liquid into vapor.

STUDY RULE 13 ON PAGE IX

per'me ate (pûr')	To pass through the pores of, to enter and spread through, to pervade.
se vere'	Strict in judgment or discipline; violent, extreme.
dec'ade (dĕk')	A period of ten years.
im pede'	To obstruct, to hinder.
sat'ire	Ridicule, irony, sarcasm. A literary composition ridiculing vice or folly.
us'age (ūz'ăj)	Long-continued practice; custom.
de scribe'	To set forth in words; to mark out, to draw.
junc'ture (jŭŋk'tûr)	A joining; a particular or critical occasion.
scrip'ture	Any sacred writing.
sculp'ture	The art of representing objects by chiseling stone, etc.
tinc'ture	A solution of medicinal substance in alcohol; slight quality added to anything.
tra peze' (trȧ-)	A short horizontal bar suspended by two parallel ropes, one at each end.
sep'a rate (-ȧ-)	To divide, to disconnect, to part in any manner. Apart, divided from.
choc'o late	A preparation of roasted seeds of the cacao.
bev'er age	Liquid for drinking.
ter'mi nate (tûr')	To bound, to limit; to complete.
nom'i nate	To name for an office or place; appoint.
lib'er ate	To set free.
ex treme'	To the highest or a very high degree; final; radical. The utmost limit or degree.
an'ec dote	A detached incident or fact of an interesting nature; a short story.
vi'o late	To do violence to; to infringe; to disregard, as a promise.
tel'e scope	An optical instrument for viewing distant objects.
ex ter'mi nate (ĕks-tûr')	To drive out; to utterly destroy.
cor rode'	To eat away; to wear away.
ap'er ture (-tûr)	An opening; a gap or cleft.

STUDY RULE 13 ON PAGE ix

es'ti mate	To form an opinion of, to gauge; to calculate the value or amount of. A valuing or rating, an opinion.
i'so late (ī')	To place in a detached situation; to place alone.
ven'ti late	To cause fresh air to circulate through.
il lus'trate	To make clear by examples or pictures; to provide with pictures or designs.
com'pen sate	To make up for, to make amends for.
bar ri cade' (băr-ĭ-)	A fortification made in haste; any obstruction or means of defense.
ap'pe tite	Craving; the relish for food.
con'sum mate (-sŭ-māt)	To bring to completion. (a. con-sum'mate) Complete, perfect.
hur'ri cane	A gale of extreme violence.
hes'i tate (hĕz')	To pause respecting action; to be uncertain.
su'i cide	The act of taking one's own life voluntarily.
an'i mate	To inspire with energy; to enliven. Endowed with life.
dec'o rate	To beautify, to adorn.
des'ti tute	Without means of existence; unprovided, forsaken.
av'er age	The mean value of a number of values; ordinary, usual. To find the mean of; to amount to, or to be, on an average.
vin'di cate	To support or maintain as true; to free from suspicion.
al'ti tude	Extent upward, height.
for'tu nate (fôr'tŭ-)	Coming by good luck, lucky.
ob'sti nate	Not yielding to reason, stubborn.
tol'er ate	To bear, to endure.
sub'sti tute	A person or thing put in place of another. To put something in place of.
lem on ade' (-ĕn-)	A beverage of sweetened lemon juice and water.
sac'ri fice	To give up or relinquish, especially as an offering or tribute; to sell at a reduced price. A religious offering; destruction or surrender of anything.
fu'mi gate	To apply smoke or vapor to, especially as a means of disinfecting.
mu'ti late	To cut off or remove a limb or essential part of; to maim.

STUDY RULE 13 on PAGE ix

pal'pi tate	To throb ; to bound with emotion or exertion.
des'o late	Deserted ; forsaken, comfortless ; destitute.
ker'o sene	An oil used for illuminating purposes
pen'e trate	To enter into, to pierce.
dem'on strate	To establish beyond doubt.
re mon'strate	To plead in protest, to urge reasons in opposition.
e lim'i nate	To get rid of, to set aside, to exclude.
par tic'i pate (pär-)	To have a share in common with others.
o rig'i nate	To bring into existence ; to produce as new.
an ni'hi late (ă-nī')	To reduce to nothing.
as sim'i late	To absorb ; to make like.
im mac'u late	Without stain or blemish, undefiled.
pre dom'i nate	To have controlling influence ; to prevail ; to rule.
va'ri e gate	To mark with different colors or tints ; to diversify.
sub or'di nate (-ôr')	To place in a lower class ; to make subject. Placed in a lower class ; inferior. One lower in rank.
e lab'o rate	Wrought out with great care ; highly finished. To work out in detail.
ab'di cate	To formally give up or relinquish ; to relinquish a throne, office, or dignity.
ap pre'ci ate (-shĭ-)	To estimate justly ; to value ; to increase in value.
as sas'si nate	To kill by secret assault, to murder by treacherous violence.
as sō'ci ate (-sō'shĭ-)	To combine ; to connect or place together.
a dul'ter ate (ă-)	To make impure by mixing with another substance.
al le'vi ate	To lighten or lessen, to mitigate.
de lib'er ate	To consider reasons for and against ; to take counsel. Formed or taken with deliberation.
de te'ri o rate	To grow worse.
em'pire	A group of nations or states united under a single sovereign power.

Study Review 4 on page 163.

STUDY RULE 14 ON PAGE IX

riv'et To fasten with headed bolts of metal; to fasten firmly.

in'ter val Space of time between any two points or events.

lin'en Thread or cloth made of flax.

chef (shĕf) A head cook.

la'bel A slip of paper affixed to anything to indicate contents, ownership, etc. To affix a label.

per'il Danger, risk, hazard.

fer'tile (fûr'tĭl) Fruitful, able to produce abundantly.

frag'ile (frăj'ĭl) Easily broken; frail.

hos'tile (-tĭl) Unfriendly; antagonistic; showing ill will.

u ten'sil An implement or vessel for domestic use.

ca det' (kȧ-) A pupil of a normal or military school.

hap'pen To occur by chance; to come to pass.

ho tel' A house for entertaining travelers.

pan'el A sunken compartment with raised margins in a ceiling, wainscoting, etc.; a complete jury.

frol'ic To play wild pranks; to make merry. A prank; a merrymaking.

frig'id (frĭj') Very cold.

fam'ine (-ĭn) General scarcity of food; extreme scarcity of something.

doz'en (dŭz''n) Twelve.

pro pel' To impel forward or onward by applied force.

stu'pid Slow witted, very dull.

rel'ic That which remains or is left; anything valued as a memorial of persons, events, etc.

fab'ric Any cloth that is woven or knit from fibers.

tun'nel A passageway under the surface.

sum'mit The top, the highest point.

O'di um State or fact of being hated.

STUDY RULE 14 ON PAGE ix

shov'el (shŭv') A broad scoop with handle, for lifting dirt, coal, etc. To take up and throw with a shovel.

ur'chin (ûr') A pert or roguish child, usually a boy.

nov'el New, unusual. A work of fiction, a romance.

eth'ics The science of moral duty.

lim'it That which terminates or confines; the full extent. To set bounds for.

toi'let Act of dressing; attire, dress.

ves'sel A hollow utensil for holding anything; a boat.

wis'dom (wĭz'dŭm) Ability to judge soundly; learning, and capacity to use it.

mas'sive (-ĭv) Heavy, weighty, consisting of a large mass.

scoun'drel A worthless fellow; a rascal.

traf'fic Commerce, trade, the interchange of goods.

car'et (kăr') A mark (^) used by writers to indicate something to be inserted.

fools'cap (fōōlz') Paper for writing or printing — 13×16 inches, folded to make a page 8×13 inches.

lau'rel (lô') An evergreen shrub.

pul'pit (pŏŏl') An elevated desk or platform for a preacher or orator.

a bu'sive (-sĭv) Using insulting words or other forms of ill-treatment; insulting.

sel'dom (-dŭm) Rarely, not often.

trow'el A scooplike gardening instrument.

splen'did Excellent; resplendent.

spite'ful (-fōōl) Filled with or showing spite; having a desire to vex, annoy, or injure.

il lu'sive (-sĭv) Deceptive, false.

squir'rel (skwŭr') A small animal.

in her'it To acquire by inheritance.

par'al lel Running side by side, in all parts equidistant.

de pos'it (-pŏz') Money placed in a bank for safe-keeping or as a security. To lodge for safe-keeping; to lay down.

STUDY RULE 14 ON PAGE ix

de vel'op — To unfold gradually, to evolve.
en am'el (ĕn-ăm') — A smooth glossy surface finish; the outer covering of the teeth.
fa nat'ic (fȧ-) — Excessively enthusiastic, especially on religious subjects. A person having such enthusiasm.
im plic'it (-plĭs') — Tacitly comprised, involved in the nature of something but not shown; trusting without reserve.
lu'na tic (lū'nȧ-) — Insane, mad. An insane person.
max'i mum (măk'sĭ-) — The greatest quantity attainable in a given case.
min'i mum — The least quantity possible in a given case.
ex am'ine (ĕg-zăm'ĭn) — To inspect carefully; to investigate; to scrutinize.
the'a ter (-ȧ-tẽr) — An edifice for dramatic performances.
er rat'ic — Irregular; changeable; having no certain course.
in trin'sic — Inherent, essential.
mag net'ic — Possessing the properties of the magnet; exerting a moral attractive force.
de ter'mine (-tûr'mĭn) — To come to a decision.
mon'o gram — Character consisting of two or more letters combined or interwoven.
pro hib'it (-hĭb') — To prevent; to forbid; to debar.
sar cas'tic (sär-) — Scornfully severe, taunting, satirical.
satch'el (săch') — Hand bag; small bag for carrying papers, etc.
stim'u lus — A goad, an incentive.
vet'er an — Experienced; old in service, especially in military life.
im ag'ine (ĭ-măj'ĭn) — To form a notion or mental picture of; to conceive; to suppose or think to be; to fancy.
syn op'sis — A general view of a whole; an abstract or summary.
gar'ri son (-s'n) — The body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town.
ver ba'tim — Word for word, in the same words.
o a'sis (ŏ-ā' or ō'ȧ-) — A fertile spot in a waste or desert.
com par'i son (-sŭn) — An examination of two or more objects with the view of discovering the resemblances or differences.

STUDY RULES 14 AND 15 ON PAGE ix

cab'i net — A small room ; a closet ; a private room for consultation ; a piece of furniture with drawers.

def'i nite (-ĭt) — Fixed, having certain limits ; exact.

sys tem at'ic — Methodical ; proceeding according to method.

fa'vor ite (-ĭt) — A person or thing preferred above others. Favored, preferred.

en er get'ic — Active ; operating with vigor.

me trop'o lis — The chief city of a country or state.

op'po site (-zĭt) — Facing, set over against ; contrary.

sen sa'tion al — Suited or intended to excite temporarily great interest ; melodramatic, emotional.

prom'ise (-ĭs) — To engage to do. A declaration, binding one to do or not to do some specified act.

ma te'ri al — Substance or parts of which anything is composed ; data. Pertaining to or composed of matter ; substantial ; of consequence.

priv'i lege (-lĕj) — A peculiar benefit, favor, or advantage.

ap pa ra'tus (-*a*-rā') — A collection or set of implements ; any complex appliance.

pa ren'the sis (pȧ-) — A word, phrase, or sentence inserted in a sentence which would be grammatically complete without it ; one of the curved lines which inclose such parenthesis. A word or phrase. [*pl.* parentheses (sēz).]

prim'i tive (-tĭv) — Pertaining to beginning or origin ; characterized by the manner, etc., of an early time.

en thu si as'tic (-zĭ-) — Passionate in devotion to a belief or principle.

pen'du lum (-dŭ-) — A suspended body which swings to and fro under the combined action of gravity and momentum.

ba rom'e ter (bȧ-) — An instrument for determining the pressure of the atmosphere.

com par'a tive (-*a*-tĭv) — Relative, estimated by comparison.

guile (gīl) — Crafty cunning, deceit.

al though' (ôl-thō') — Supposing that, notwithstanding.

straight (strāt) — Having an invariable direction ; not curved.

in crease' (ĭn krēs') — To become greater in size or quantity ; to grow. (n. in'crease) Act of increasing.

peo'ple (pē'p'l) — A race, tribe, or the members of a community ; persons.

nui'sance (nū'sȧns) — Anything which annoys or gives trouble.

suit'a ble (sūt'*a*-b'l) — Fitting, proper.

Study Review 5 on page 164.

STUDY RULE 16 ON PAGE ix

sense'less	Stupid ; unconscious.
hate'ful (-fo͝ol)	Full of hate ; exciting aversion.
a muse'ment (*ə*-mūz')	Entertainment, distraction, diversion.
lame'ness	State of being lame or limping.
like'ness	Resemblance.
pale'ness	A sickly whiteness ; lack of color or luster.
ag gres'sive ness	Spirit of unjust hostility or attack.
blame'less	Free from blame or fault.
shame'less	Wanting modesty, brazen-faced.
waste'ful (-fo͝ol)	Destructive ; squandering or expending in a needless manner.
force'ful (fōrs'fo͝ol)	Mighty ; effective ; violent.
en gage'ment	An appointment.
in duce'ment	Any motive that leads one to act.
in fringe'ment (-frĭnj')	Breach, violation, nonfulfillment.
dis burse'ment (-bûrs')	Act of disbursing ; a paying out.
com plete'ly	Fully, wholly.
an nounce'ment	Act of announcing ; publication.
ar range'ment (-rānj')	Act of putting in orderly condition.
pos'i tive ly (-tĭv-)	In an absolute manner.
in'ti mate ly	Familiarly.
pur'pose ly (pûr'pŭs-)	Intentionally, with purpose or design.
del'i cate ly	Tenderly, pleasantly.
im me'di ate ly	At once, without interval of time or delay.
in'tri cate ly	In a complex or involved manner.
praise'wor thy (prāz'wûr-*th*ĭ)	Commendable, laudable.

STUDY RULE 17 ON PAGE ix

cur'a ble (kūr'ȧ-b'l) Capable of being healed or remedied.
gaug'ing (gāj') Measuring; estimating.
hop'ing (hōp') Cherishing a desire or expectation.
spong'ing (spŭn'jĭng) Cleansing or wiping with a sponge; getting by imposition without cost.
cas'ing (kās') Covering or protecting as with a case. An outside covering; an inclosing frame.
griev'ance (grēv') Cause of complaint; affliction.
ro'guish (rō'gĭsh) Pleasantly mischievous.
guid'ance (gīd') Direction; the act or result of guiding.
ar'gu ing (är') Debating, disputing.
con fin'ing (-fīn') Restraining within limits; imprisoning.
us'a ble (ūz'ȧ-b'l) Capable of being utilized.
no'ta ble (-tȧ-b'l) Remarkable, worthy of notice.
en su'ing Following; resulting.
ar riv'al (-rīv') The act of coming; the attainment or reaching of a place or object.
in volv'ing Complicating; connecting with something as a natural consequence; implying.
res'cu ing Freeing or delivering from confinement, violence, or danger.
de sir'ous (-zīr'ŭs) Eagerly wishing; covetous.
in clos'ing (-klōz') Shutting in or enveloping; enclosing.
ob serv'ance (-zûr'vȧns) An observing or noticing with attention; keeping or heeding, as a rule or rite; compliance, as with a custom, law, duty, or ceremony.
ar rang'ing (-rān'jĭng) Putting in proper order; adjusting.
in sur'ance (-shōōr') The act or system of insuring against loss.
as sur'ance (-shōōr') That which is designed to give confidence; self-confidence; excess of boldness; insurance.
blam'a ble (blām'ȧ-) Deserving of censure; faulty.
ap prov'al (-prōōv') Approbation, sanction.
em brac'ing (-brās') Clasping, hugging; including, comprising.

STUDY RULE 17 ON PAGE IX

as sem'blage	Collection of individuals, an aggregation.
in quir'ing (-kwīr')	Asking about, investigating; investigative.
prac'tic ing	Performing often; following a profession.
ad vis'a ble (-vīz'ă-)	Proper to be advised, prudent, expedient.
de bat'a ble (-bāt')	Disputable, open to question.
ex cit'a ble (ĕk-sīt')	Easily stirred up or stimulated.
in cur'a ble (-kūr')	Not admitting of remedy or correction.
val'u a ble	Precious, of considerable worth.
ad'mi ra ble	Excellent, deserving the highest praise.
ex cus'a ble (-kūz')	Pardonable, capable of being excused.
im'i ta tor (-tēr)	One who mimics or copies.
leg'is la ture (-tůr)	The board of persons in a state having power to make, alter, and repeal laws.
pur'chas a ble	Capable of being acquired for a price.
sep'a rat ing (-ă-rāt-)	Dividing from another or others.
per se ver'ance (-vēr')	Persistence, constancy in purpose or action.
con den sa'tion	The act, process, or state of compressing or being compressed into a smaller compass.
dis solv'ing (dĭ-zŏlv')	Causing to pass into solution; becoming fluid; breaking up, as an assembly.
sal u ta'tion	A greeting.
in dis pen'sa ble	Absolutely necessary.
rec'on cil a ble (-sīl-)	Capable of being adjusted, or made consistent; capable of being restored to friendship.
re stor'ing (-stōr')	Putting back into existence, reviving; replacing, renewing.
man u fac'tur ing (-tůr-)	Making articles for use by working on or combining material.
col le'gi ate	Pertaining to a college.
de sir a bil'i ty (-zīr-ă-)	Worthiness of being desired or wished for.
in i'ti a to ry (-ĭsh'ĭ-ă-)	Introductory.

STUDY RULE 18 AND EXCEPTIONS TO RULES 16 AND 17 ON PAGE IX

ad van ta'geous (-jŭs) Profitable, useful, beneficial.
cou ra'geous (kŭ rā') Gallant, brave, bold.
out ra'geous Violent; exceeding the limits of right, reason, or decency.
change'a ble (chān'jȧ-) Subject to change; inconsistent.
no'tice a ble (-tĭs-) Capable of being observed; conspicuous.
a gree'a ble (ȧ-grē'ȧ-) Pleasing; willing; conformable.
charge'a ble (chär'jȧ) Liable to be charged or laid upon.
serv'ice a ble (sûr'vĭs-) Helpful, useful to any end.
man'age a ble Governable, submitting to control.
peace'a ble (pēs') Quiet, being at peace or rest, not quarrelsome.
mar'riage a ble (-ĭj-) Fit for, or capable of, marriage.
dye'ing Fixing coloring matter permanently in the fibers of materials. The process of coloring.
hoe'ing (hō') Digging with a hoe.
see'ing Perceiving by the eye, beholding.
shoe'ing (shōō') The act or process of putting on shoes.
ar'gu ment (är') The process of reasoning; a reason or reasons offered in proof; theme, subject matter.
du'ly (dū'lĭ) Fit or proper manner.
tru'ly (trōō') In fact or in truth; sincerely.
whol'ly (hōl') Completely, entirely.
a bridg'ment (-brĭj') Abbreviation, shortening, reduction.
judg'ment (jŭj') Opinion or decision.
lodg'ment (lŏj') The act of depositing or coming to rest; the state of resting in a place.
ac knowl'edg ment (-nŏl'ĕj-) Admission, avowal, confession; expression of thanks.
mile'age An allowance for traveling expenses at a certain rate per mile; aggregate distance in miles; a charge per mile.
singe'ing (sĭn'jĭng) Scorching, burning the surface or ends.

Study Review 6 on page 164.

STUDY RULE 19 ON PAGE ix

im pelled' (-pĕld')	Forced to action.
beg'gar (-ẽr)	One who asks alms.
re ferred' (-fûrd')	Sent or directed to another person or authority.
ref'er ence	A specific direction of the attention, as a reference to a book or passage; a written statement of the qualifications of another.
pre ferred' (-fûrd')	Liked better, selected; set above something else in estimation or favor.
pref'er ence	The act of preferring; that which is preferred.
pref'er a ble	More desirable.
job'ber	One who purchases of importers or manufacturers in order to sell to retailers.
be gin'ning	The commencement of an action.
plan'ning	Designing; scheming; devising.
ad mit'ting	Conceding as true, acknowledging; permitting to enter.
per mit'ted	Granted, allowed.
com mit'ted	Intrusted, handed over; done.
cha grined' (shȧ-grĭnd')	Mortified, vexed.
de ferred' (fûrd')	Put off, postponed; yielded, submitted to the opinion of another.
def'er ence	A yielding of judgment from respect to another.
drug'gist	A pharmacist, one who deals in drugs.
hot'test	In the highest degree hot.
re cur'rence	The act of returning repeatedly or coming again to mind.
o mit'ted	Left out; unmentioned.
grin'ning	Smiling broadly.
wrap'per (răp')	That in which anything is inclosed; a loose outer garment.
sin'ner	One who does wrong.
shop'per	One who visits retail stores for purchasing or inspecting goods.
thin'ner	Having less thickness.

STUDY RULE 19 ON PAGE IX

trimmed (trĭmd)	Made orderly ; decorated or ornamented.
bag'gage (-ĕj)	The trunks, valises, etc., which one carries along with him on a journey.
ex pel'ling (ĕks-)	Driving out, ejecting.
trans ferred' (fûrd')	Removed from one place to another.
trans fer'a ble	Capable of being transferred.
for get'ting	Losing remembrance of ; neglecting.
for got'ten	Lost remembrance of.
for get'ta ble	Capable of being forgotten.
whip'ping (hwĭp'-)	Striking with a lash, whip, or rod ; beating.
swim'ming	Moving progressively in water by motions of hands and feet ; dizziness.
spin'ning	Drawing out and twisting into threads.
blot'ting	Canceling, effacing, obliterating ; using a blotter.
dun'ning	Demanding payment of a debt.
run'ning	Moving swiftly.
shipped (shĭpt)	Sent or forwarded by any mode of transportation.
rubbed (rŭbd)	Scoured, polished, smoothed.
blurred (blûrd)	Made indistinct, obscured.
re gret'ted	Remembered with sorrow.
un fit'ted	Made unsuitable ; not prepared or adapted.
rid'dance	A cleaning up or out ; the act of ridding or freeing.
oc cur'rence	The act of happening ; an incident.
in'fer ence (ĭn'fĕr-)	The act of drawing a conclusion from premises ; a conclusion so drawn.
in fer'a ble (-fûr')	Capable of being inferred.
com pel'ling	Forcing to yield, coercing.
for bid'ding	Prohibiting.

STUDY RULES 19 AND 20 *a* ON PAGES IX AND X

hag′gard	(-ȧrd)	Wasted, gaunt.
stepped	(stĕpt)	Walked, gone on foot.
grabbed	(grăbd)	Seized, clutched, snatched.
ton′nage	(tŭn′)	The freight-carrying capacity of a vessel.
gas′e ous	(-ŭs)	In the form of gas; lacking substance or solidity.
gas′i fy	(-fī)	To convert into gas.
con cur′rence		Union; joint action; assent.
ac quit′tal		A setting free from a charge by verdict of jury.
re pel′lent		Causing aversion. That which repels.
war′rior	(wôr′yĕr)	A man engaged in war, a soldier.
sub mit′ted		Yielded, resigned; put forward as an opinion.
re bel′lious	(-yŭs)	Disposed to resist lawful authority.
con trol′ler	(-trōl′)	A public officer who oversees and verifies the accounts of subordinate officials; any device for controlling a circuit or system.
an nul′ling		Obliterating; reducing to nothing; abolishing.
dis pelled′	(-pĕld′)	Driven away.
e quipped′	(-kwĭpt′)	Fitted out.
in ter mit′tent		Coming and going at intervals.
brag′gart	(-ȧrt)	A boaster.
ex′cel lent	(ĕk′)	Superior, very good, near the standard or model.
a void′a ble	(ȧ-void′)	Capable of being avoided or escaped.
de feat′ed	(-fēt′)	Frustrated; checked; overcome.
con cealed′	(-sēld′)	Hidden.
boor′ish	(bōōr′)	Uncultured; awkward.
pas′sion ate	(păsh′ŭn-)	Ardent in feeling or desire; easily moved.

STUDY RULE 20 ON PAGE x

ben'e fit ed	Helped, profited.
dif'fer ence	Unlikeness, dissimilarity; disagreement, dissension.
le gal'i ty	Conformity to law, lawfulness.
lim'it ed	Confined within bounds; restricted; narrow.
can'celed (-sĕld)	Marked out or defaced; annulled, revoked.
con'fer ence	The act of consulting together; interchange of views.
dan'ger ous (dān')	Full of risk; perilous, hazardous; likely to harm.
mar'vel ous (mär')	Astonishing, causing wonder.
of'fered (-ĕrd)	Proposed, suggested; presented for acceptance or rejection.
prof'fered (-ĕrd)	Offered for acceptance.
trav'el er	One who travels.
me tal'lic	Resembling, pertaining to or consisting of metal.
poi'son ous (-z'n-ŭs)	Noxious, venomous, malignant.
tran quil'li ty (-kwĭl')	Calmness, composure.
pru den'tial (prōō-dĕn'shăl)	Of or pertaining to sagacity or caution; exercising prudence; advisory.
mo lest'ed	Annoyed, disturbed.
ob ject'ed	Offered reasons against; opposed; offered in opposition.
de sert'ing (-zûrt')	Abandoning, forsaking.
in vent'or (-ĕr)	One who finds out or devises something new, as an appliance.
de tach'a ble	Capable of being separated.
re strict'ed	Limited or confined; repressed.
per form'er (pĕr-fôr'mĕr)	One who performs, a worker, a doer.
dis tin'guished (-tĭŋ'gwĭsht)	Marked or individualized; illustrious.
hum'bugged (-bŭgd)	Hoaxed, deceived or misled.
zig'zagged (-zăgd)	Formed with short sharp turns, bent from side to side.

Study Review 7 on page 165.

STUDY RULE 21 ON PAGE x

chief	The leader of a body of men. Highest in office or rank; principal in any quality or action.
grief	Mental suffering following affliction.
shriek	To utter a shrill cry.
priest	A clergyman.
de ceive'	To lead into error, to impose upon.
a chieve' (ə-)	To accomplish, to perform.
con ceive'	To imagine; to understand; to take into one's mind.
ei'ther	One of two. A disjunctive connective.
field	A piece of land put to special use; a sphere or range of activity.
thief	One who steals.
de ceit'	Fraud, trickery; attempt or disposition to deceive or lead into error.
yield	To give way to, to submit; to surrender.
ag grieve'	To give pain or sorrow to; to afflict.
lei'sure (-zhûr)	Freedom from occupation or business.
be lieve'	To have faith or confidence; to think; to judge.
re ceive'	To take in, to come into possession of.
re lieve'	To alleviate, mitigate, ease.
spe'cies (spē'shēz)	A sort, kind, or variety.
be siege	To surround with armed forces, to lay siege to.
per ceive'	To comprehend; to obtain knowledge of through the senses.
grieve	To occasion grief to, to make sorrowful; to feel or show sorrow.
fin an cier' (fĭn-)	One skilled in money matters.
siege	The sitting down of an army around a fortified place to compel its surrender; a continued attempt to gain possession.
nei'ther	Not the one nor the other; not either.
fron'tier	That part of a country facing another country; border.

STUDY RULES 21 AND 22 ON PAGE X

reign (rān)	To rule or govern.
rein (ā)	A strap of a bridle for governing a horse or other animal.
seine (ā)	A large net for fishing. To catch fish with a seine.
se'ries (ē)	A number of things standing in order and connected by a like relation; a sequence.
wield (ē)	To control, to sway; to manage, to use.
weird (ē)	Uncanny.
skein (ā)	A fixed length of yarn doubled and knotted
feign (fān)	To pretend.
sleigh (slā)	A vehicle on runners for transportation on ice.
pierce (ē)	To thrust into or through; to penetrate.
seize (ē)	To lay hold of forcibly; to take possession of by force.
hei'nous (hā'nŭs)	Hateful, odious, flagrant.
niece (ē)	The daughter of one's brother or sister.
veil (ā)	A piece of stuff worn to hide or protect the face; a cover. To cover with a veil.
vein (ā)	One of the vessels which conveys the blood back to the heart; a crack in rock filled with mineral matter.
shield (ē)	A piece of defensive armor carried on the arm; any protection. To cover or defend.
weight (ā)	Mass or heaviness.
re prieve' (ē)	To delay the punishment of. A temporary suspension of the execution of a sentence.
freight (ā)	Lading or cargo; that with which anything is laden for transporation.
eighth (āt*th*)	One of eight equal parts.
neigh'bor (nā'bēr)	A person who lives near another.
o bei'sance (ā)	A bending of the body as a token of respect; deference.
tierce (tērs)	A cask containing forty-two wine gallons.
brig a dier' (ē)	One in command of a brigade.
piece (ē)	A fragment or part separated from the whole in any manner; a definite quantity or portion. To put together; to repair.

STUDY RULES 21, 22, AND 23 ON PAGE x

al'ien (āl'yĕn)	Strange; wholly different in nature. One owing allegiance to another state.
heir (ār)	One who inherits property after the death of its owner.
their (ŧhār)	Of them, belonging to them.
chan de lier (shăn-dĕ-)	A frame with branches for holding lights.
fierce (fērs)	Furious, violent, savage.
a dieu' (ȧ-dū')	Farewell.
friend (ĕ)	An intimate associate; one not a foe or an enemy.
hand'ker chief (hăŋ'kĕr-chĭf)	A piece of cloth carried for wiping the face or nose.
hy'gi ene (hī'jĭ-ēn)	The science of the preservation of health.
de fi'cient (-fĭsh'ĕnt)	Incomplete, imperfect.
ef fi'cient	Capable of producing desired results.
suf fi'cient	Adequate to wants, enough.
pro fi'cient	Well advanced in any occupation or study; skillful, competent.
heif'er (hĕf')	A young cow.
height (hīt)	Distance upwards.
con ven'ient (-yĕnt)	Adapted to one's comfort or ready use, handy.
an'cient (ān'shĕnt)	Belonging to a remote period of time.
dis o be'di ent	Refusing to obey, doing what is prohibited, intractable.
gla'cier (glā'shēr)	A body of ice, formed in a region of perpetual snow, moving slowly down a mountain slope or valley.
gla'zier (-zhēr)	One whose business it is to set glass in window frames, etc.
re view' (-vū')	To go over or examine critically. An examination or inspection; a critical essay; a periodical.
quo'tient (kwō'shĕnt)	The number resulting from the division of one number by another.
for'eign (fŏr'ĭn)	Belonging to another country.
for'feit (fôr'fĭt)	To lose the right to by crime or fault.
coun'ter feit (-fĭt)	To imitate or make a copy of; to make counterfeits. An imitation intended to deceive.

STUDY RULES 21, 22, AND 23 ON PAGE X

lieu (lū) Place, stead; especially in the phrase "in lieu of."

lieu ten'ant (lū-) A substitute for another in performance of any duty; a commissioned officer below captain.

mis'chief (-chĭf) Annoying or vexatious action on the part of a person; a prank.

mis'chie vous (-chĭ-) Inclined to cause petty injury or annoyance to others.

sleight (slīt) Skill, cunning.

Fah'ren heit (fä'rĕn-hīt) The name given to a thermometer, the freezing point on which is marked at 32°.

ka lei'do scope (kȧ-lī') An optical instrument exhibiting an endless variety of colored forms.

seis'mic (sīs'mĭk) Belonging or pertaining to an earthquake.

pa'tient (-shĕnt) A person under medical or surgical treatment; undergoing pain, toil, etc., without complaint.

pa'tience (-shĕns) The power of suffering, waiting, etc., with calmness and fortitude.

liege (lēj) Loyal, faithful. A lord to whom service is due.

mien (ē) Manner, demeanor, appearance.

re ceipt' (-sēt') The act of receiving; a return acknowledgment of anything received.

ceil'ing (sēl') The covering of a room; the surface opposite to the floor.

sov'er eign (-ĭn) Highest in power, chief. A ruler.

prai'rie (prā'rĭ) A meadow of grass land.

mis con ceive' To interpret wrongly.

lie (ī) The intentional statement of an untruth. To lie or put oneself in a recumbent position; to be situated.

sol dier (sōl·jēr) One in the service of an army; a man engaged in military service.

fiend'ish (fēnd') Wicked, cruel, malicious.

sieve (sĭv) A vessel with bottom of woven wire to separate the fine part of anything from the coarse.

re trieve' (-trēv') To recover, to restore, to repair.

tran'sient (-shĕnt) Of short duration, not permanent.

sa'li ent (-lĭ-ĕnt) Standing out prominently, conspicuous, striking, noticeable.

sur'feit (sûr'fĭt) Excess.

Study Review 8 on page 165

STUDY RULE 24 ON PAGE X

beau'ti ful (bū') Possessing qualities which charm and delight the senses; lovely.

mer'ci ful (mûr') Full of mercy, compassionate, tender-hearted.

pen'ni less Without a penny; extremely poor.

hap'pi ness Conscious enjoyment of good fortune; contentment.

busi'ness (bĭz') Regular occupation, work, profession; something to be transacted; affair.

clean'li ness (klĕn') The state of being cleanly; neatness of person.

heav'i er (hĕv') Of more weight.

plen'ti ful Abundant.

fan'ci ful Full of fancy; unreal, imaginary.

bur'i al (bĕr') The act of burying; interment.

com mod'i ties Goods, wares, merchandise.

par'ti san (pär'tĭ-zăn) An adherent to a party or faction.

qual'i fied (kwŏl'ĭ fīd) Competent, equipped, fit, capable.

wea'ri ness (wē') Fatigue, tiredness.

mod'i fy ing (-fī-) Changing slightly in form, varying; qualifying or restricting.

stud'y ing Applying the mind to the acquisition of knowledge; devoting one's thoughts to a subject; pondering.

beau'te ous (bū') Full of beauty or charm.

plen'te ous Abundant, copious, plentiful.

shy'ness The state of being shy or modest; timidity.

wry'ness (rī') The state or quality of being twisted or distorted.

dri'er Anything which expels or absorbs moisture. Having less moisture.

la'dy ship The rank or position of a lady.

ba'by hood The state of being a baby.

live'li hood Means of living, sustenance.

cit'y like (sĭt') Like a city, similar to a city.

STUDY RULES 25 AND 26 ON PAGE X

an noy'ance	The act of vexing or teasing; anything which annoys.
be tray'al (-trā')	The act of betraying or violating confidence.
joy'ful	Full of joy, very glad.
buoy'ant (boi')	Having the quality of rising or floating in fluid; lighthearted.
val'leys (-lz)	Tracts of land situated between ranges of hills or mountains.
en joy'a ble	Conducive to pleasure, pleasant.
de stroy'er	Any person or thing that demolishes, ruins, or annihilates.
gray'ish (grā')	Of a gray color.
sur vey'or (-vā'ẽr)	One who surveys; one whose business it is to measure land.
o bey'ing (-bā')	Executing the commands of, complying with the orders of.
buy'ing (bī')	Acquiring property by giving an accepted price therefore, purchasing.
at tor'neys (-tûr'nīz)	Persons legally authorized to act for others; lawyers.
dai'ly (dā')	Done or occurring every day.
paid (pād)	Discharged, as a debt; compensated.
ac cede' (ăk-sēd')	To agree, to assent.
con cede'	To surrender, to grant, to allow.
in ter cede'	To mediate, to act, to reconcile, to interpose.
pre cede'	To go before; to introduce or preface.
ex ceed'	To pass beyond the limit or measure of; to surpass.
suc ceed'	To follow in order; to be successful.
pro ceed'	To go onward, to advance.
pro ce'dure (-sē'dụ̈r)	Manner of proceeding; process; conduct.
re cede'	To move back, to retreat, to withdraw.
se cede'	To withdraw from association or fellowship.
su per sede'	To come to take the place of; to put another in the place of; to set aside or render null and void.

STUDY RULE 27 ON PAGE xi

pul'ver ize (-vĕr-) To reduce to a fine powder or dust.

civ'i lize To reclaim from a savage state.

crit'i cize To examine as a critic; to censure.

mo nop'o lize To have exclusive possession of; to engross the whole of.

ad'ver tise (-vĕr-) To announce publicly; to notify.

de vise' To contrive, to invent, to plan; to give by will.

re vise' To review and amend.

mod'ern ize To render modern; to adapt to present conditions.

rec'og nize (rĕk') To acknowledge formally; to know again.

dram'a tize To make into a drama or play.

e con'o mize To manage with care; to utilize to the best advantage.

a rise' To come up, to issue, to spring.

guise (gīz) Fashion, appearance; cover.

cap size' To upset or overturn, as a boat.

ex'er cise (ĕk'sĕr-) To put in action; to employ actively; to make anxious.

hyp'no tize To induce a sleep-like condition in which the subject is susceptible to suggestion.

i'tem ize To state by particulars.

ad vise' To give advice to; to warn; to apprise.
(See *advice*, Lesson 37.)

sur mise' To conjecture, to suspect. A conjecture.

sur prise' To take unawares.

mem'o rize To commit to memory, to learn by heart.

au'thor ize (ô'thŏr-) To empower; to make legal; to give the right to act.

re'al ize To make real; to accomplish, to achieve; to come to a full comprehension of.

u'ti lize To make use of.

em'pha size (-fă-) To give emphasis to, to bring out clearly and distinctly.

STUDY RULE 27 ON PAGE xi

an tag′o nize — To act in opposition to, to counteract.
sym′pa thize — To feel with another; to be in accord.
e′qual ize (-kwŏl-) — To make uniform or even.
fran′chise — A special right or privilege; the right to vote.
de mor′al ize — To corrupt, to destroy the morals of.
nat′u ral ize — To render familiar by custom; to make as if native.
dis guise′ (-gīz′) — To change the appearance of, so as to mislead; to mask. A concealment of real by ostensible character; that which serves so to conceal.
tan′ta lize (-tȧ-) — To tease, to torment.
sys′tem a tize (-ȧ-) — To arrange methodically, to reduce to a system.
su per vise′ — To oversee, to superintend.
de spise′ — To look down upon with contempt, to scorn.
mac ad′am ize — To construct a road of small broken stones.
fa mil′iar ize (fȧ-mĭl′yȧr-) — To make well known; to make skilled by practice or study.
pat′ron ize (-rŭn-) — To act as a patron or supporter of; to treat with condescension.
com prise′ — To include, to comprehend.
com′pro mise — To adjust by mutual concessions. The result of such adjustment.
en′ter prise — That which is or is to be undertaken, an attempt or project; willingness to undertake what requires boldness, energy, etc.
de mise′ — The death of any person, especially of a royal person; decease.
char′ac ter ize (kăr′) — To describe, to indicate the character of.
crys′tal lize — To convert into crystals; to make clear or transparent.
ap prise′ — To give notice, to inform.
ex cise′ — An inland duty levied upon certain specified articles.
an′a lyze — To resolve into elements or constituent parts; to distinguish parts in their relations; to examine critically.
par′a lyze — To affect with paralysis; to destroy the energy of, to unnerve.
chas tise′ (tīz′) — To punish or correct.

Study Review 9 on page 166.

STUDY LATIN PREFIXES, ab- TO ante-, ON PAGE xi

ab bre'vi ate (*ȧ*-brē') — To shorten, to contract, to cut down.

ab stract' — To draw off, to separate; to take secretly. (n. ab'stract) A summary; a brief.

ac cel'er ate — To quicken the speed of; to move faster.

ac com'mo date — To adapt or make fit; do a favor to; to furnish with something desired.

ac cu'mu late — To collect, to amass.

ad vice' (-vīs') — Counsel; opinion given for the practical direction of conduct.

ad'vo cate — One who pleads the cause of another.

af fect' — To act upon; to move the feelings of; to assume; to pretend to. (See *effect*, Lesson 39.)

af fi da'vit — A written declaration on oath.

ag'gra vate (-*rȧ*-) — To make worse.

ag'gre gate — To collect into a mass. The sum total.

al lege' (-lĕj') — To affirm, to assert; to urge as a reason or excuse.

ap pren'tice (-tĭs) — A novice or learner. To bind as an apprentice.

ap prox'i mate (-prŏk'sĭ-) — To come or bring near. Approaching correctness.

ar raign' (-rān') — To call to account; to put upon trial; to accuse publicly.

ar rest' — To stop; to seize by legal authority.

as'pect — Appearance to the eye or mind; look, mien.

as sault' (-sôlt') — A violent attack with blows or weapons.

at tempt' — To try, to endeavor. A trial or endeavor.

at tend'ant — One who accompanies or attends; a servant.

am big'u ous — Capable of more than one interpretation; uncertain, doubtful.

am bi'tious (-bĭsh'*ŭs*) — Having ambition, desirous of power.

an'te date — To anticipate, to precede in time; to date before the true time.

an'te room — A room before another.

an tique' (-tēk') — Very old. An object precious because of its antiquity.

STUDY LATIN PREFIXES, bi- TO dis-, ON PAGE xi

bi'cy cle (-sī-k'l) A two-wheeled velocipede.

bi en'ni al (bī-) Happening once in two years.

cir cum'fer ence (sĕr-) The line that bounds a circle.

cir'cum stance (sŭr') A particular incident; that which attends or affects a fact.

co in cide' To occur at the same time; to correspond exactly.

col lapse' (-lăps') Any sudden or complete breakdown. To break down suddenly.

com mence'ment The beginning; the ceremony of graduation.

com mit'tee A body of persons appointed or elected to consider some matter or business.

con spic'u ous Plainly visible; prominent; distinguished.

con tin'u ous Uninterrupted.

cor rob'o rate (kŏ-rŏb') To confirm; to make more certain.

coun ter act' To act against; to neutralize; to defeat or hinder.

coun ter mand' To revoke, as an order.

con tra dict' (-trȧ-) To assert the contrary of; to oppose in words.

con'tra ry (-trȧ-) Opposite; perverse, wayward.

de fal'cate (-făl') To embezzle money held in trust.

de nounce' To attack as deserving of punishment, censure, or odium.

dif'fi cult Hard to do, not easy; hard to manage or please.

dif'fi dent Shy, not self-confident.

di lap'i date (dĭ-) To bring into decay by misuse or through neglect.

di lem'ma (dĭ- or dī-) A difficult choice or position.

di min'ish (dĭ-) To make or grow less, to reduce.

dis ap point' To frustrate the hopes of.

dis crim'i nate To make a difference or distinction; to distinguish.

dis suade' (dĭ-swād') To divert by persuasion; to turn from a purpose by reasons or motives.

STUDY LATIN PREFIXES, ex- TO in-, ON PAGE xi

ec cen tric'i ty (-trĭs') Deviation from the regular or normal; oddity.

ef fect' Result, consequence, outcome. To produce, to bring to pass.

em'i grate To remove from one country to another.

e lec'tion The act of choosing by vote a person to an office, or to membership in a society.

ex on'er ate (ĕg-zŏn') To justify, to acquit.

ex claim' (ĕks-klām') To cry out; to speak vehemently.

ex plic'it (ĕks-plĭs') Plain, definite, expressed.

ex hil'a rate (ĕg-zĭl'ə-) To enliven, to make merry, to cheer.

ex tra'ne ous (ĕks-trā') Not essential, foreign.

ig no min'i ous Dishonorable, shameful, degrading.

il log'i cal Not observing the rules of correct reasoning.

il lit'er ate Uneducated, uninstructed.

in ad'e quate (-kwĭt) Not sufficient, deficient.

in grat'i tude (-tūd) Unthankfulness; the return of evil for good.

in dis creet' (-krēt') Wanting in prudence or discretion; unwise.

in teg'ri ty Wholeness; honesty; moral soundness.

in tol'er ant Not willing to endure; unforbearing; bigoted.

ir ra'tion al (-răsh'ŭn-) Not endowed with reason; absurd.

im par'tial (-pär') Fair, just; not favoring one more than another.

im pru'dent (-prōō') Injudicious, indiscreet.

im per'ti nent (-pûr') Rude, insolent, pert; irrelevant, inapplicable.

un pleas'ant (-plĕz') Disagreeable, offensive.

un at trac'tive (-tĭv) Without pleasing qualities.

un scru'pu lous (-skrōō'-) Unprincipled.

un wield'y (-wēl'dĭ) Not easily carried; bulky.

STUDY LATIN PREFIXES, in- TO post-, ON PAGE xi

em bel'lish	To adorn ; to make beautiful.
en cir'cle (-sûr')	To embrace ; to inclose in a circle.
en vel'op (-ŭp)	To cover by wrapping.
im'mi grate	To come into a country of which one is not a native for the purpose of permanent residence.
in quis'i tive (-kwĭz')	Curious ; apt to ask questions.
in ter cept	To stop or check on the way.
in ter'ro gate	To question ; to ask.
in ter fere'	To be in opposition ; to intermeddle, to interpose.
in ter vene'	To come or be between ; to hinder ; to occur between points of time or events.
in tro duce'	To bring into notice ; to make known by formal announcement ; to bring into use ; to lead in, to insert.
in tro spect'	To look into or within.
non'sense	Folly, silliness, absurdity.
ob nox'ious (-nŏk'shŭs)	Offensive, objectionable.
ob lit'er ate	To erase or blot out, to efface.
ob lique' (-lēk')	Having a slanting direction.
oc'cu py (ŏk'ū-pī)	To take or hold possession of ; to tenant.
of fense'	Misdeed ; insult, injury ; sense of insult or injury.
op por tu'ni ty	Fit or convenient time ; occasion, chance.
op pres'sive (-ĭv)	Unreasonably burdensome ; tyrannical.
per en'ni al (-ĕn'ĭ-)	Lasting through the year ; never failing.
per fec'tion	The state of being without fault or blemish.
per'ju ry (pûr')	False swearing ; willful false statement of fact
pos te'ri or (-ēr)	Later in time ; situated behind ; opposite to anterior.
post'script	A paragraph added to a letter ; an addition to a book.
post pone'	To put off, to defer to a later time.

Study Review 10 on page 166.

STUDY LATIN PREFIXES, pre- TO se-, ON PAGE xi

pre'am ble	An introduction or preface; the introductory part of a statute.
pre cau'tion	Previous caution or care; a measure taken beforehand to ward off evil.
pre ëm'i nence	Distinction above others; precedence.
pre scribe' (-skrīb')	To lay down as a guide or rule of action; to give directions.
pro scribe'	To outlaw; to condemn to death; to denounce and condemn.
pre dict'	To foretell; to prophesy.
prog'ress	A moving forward; growth, development.
pro mote'	To further, to encourage, to advance.
pro por'tion (-pōr')	The relation of one portion to another; ratio.
re ëch'o (-ĕk'-)	To reverberate; to echo back.
rec om mend'	To advise, to counsel; to present favorably.
rec'om pense	To render an equivalent to for service, etc.; to pay for. Compensation, payment.
re im burse' (-bûrs')	To make restoration to · to repay.
re it'er ate	To repeat.
re luc'tant	Striving against; disinclined, loath, averse.
rep'ri mand	To censure, to reprove.
re pu'di ate	To disown, to renounce, to reject.
req ui si'tion (rĕk-wi-zĭsh')	The act of requiring; a demand, usually a written one.
re tal'i ate	To repay like for like.
ret'ro grade	Going or inclined to go backward. To go backward.
ret ro spec'tive (-tĭv)	Looking back on things past.
se crete' (-krēt')	To conceal; to keep secret or hidden.
se cu'ri ty	Safety; assurance; something pledged to make certain the payment of a debt.
seg're gate	To separate; to set apart.
se lec'tion (-lĕk')	A collection of things chosen; the act of choosing.

STUDY LATIN PREFIXES, semi- TO vice-, ON PAGE xi

sem'i co lon — A mark of punctuation (;), marking a division greater than the comma.

sem i trop'i cal — Half or partly tropical.

si'ne cure (sī') — An office with salary, but without work.

sub merge' (-mûrj') — To put under water.

sub side' — To settle down; to become tranquil.

suc cinct' (sŭk-sĭŋkt') — Concise, terse, brief.

suf fice' (-fīs') — To be enough; to satisfy, to content.

suf'fo cate — To smother; to choke.

sug gest' (sŭg-jĕst') — To present as an object of thought; to bring up or call to mind.

sum'mon (-ŭn) — To call; to send for.

sup plant' — To overthrow; to remove or displace and take the place of.

sup pose' — To imagine; to believe.

sus pect' — To imagine to be; to mistrust.

sus tain' (-tān') — To bear, to hold up.

sub'ter fuge — A device or plan by which one can escape; an evasion.

sub ter ra'ne an — Under the earth; hidden.

su per fi'cial (-fĭsh') — Lying near the surface; shallow.

su'per fine — Very fine, extra fine.

su per scribe' — To write on the top or outside of.

tran scend' (-sĕnd') — To rise above or beyond; to surpass.

trans par'ent (-pâr·) — Capable of being seen through; clear.

trav'erse — To cross in traveling; to pass over and examine.

tres'pass — To encroach on another's rights; unlawfully to enter land of another.

tri'an gle (trī'ăŋ-g'l) — A figure formed by three lines intersecting by twos in three points.

tri en'ni al (trī-ĕn') — Continuing three years; happening once in three years.

STUDY GREEK PREFIXES ON PAGE xii

an æs thet'ic (-ĕs-) Capable of rendering insensible; an agent that produces insensibility to pain.

an'arch y (-ȧr-kĭ) A lawless condition of society.

am phi the'a ter (-fĭ-thē'ȧ-) A theater with seats all around an open space called the arena.

a nal'o gy (ȧ-) A resemblance in relations between different objects.

a nal'y sis (ȧ-) The resolution of anything into its constituent parts; an examination of the parts of anything in their relations to each other and to the whole.

an'ti dote A remedy to counteract poison; anything that counteracts evil.

an tip'a thy (-ȧ-) Natural aversion.

an'ti quate (-kwāt) To make old fashioned or out of date.

a pos'tro phe (ȧ . . . fē) A sign used to indicate an omission of a letter or to denote the possessive case.

a pol'o gy (ȧ-) A defense; an explanation by way of amends; a makeshift.

cat'a logue (-ȧ-lŏg) A list of names, titles, or articles arranged methodically.

cat'e go ry A class to which a certain assertion applies.

di'a gram (-ȧ-) A figure or plan drawn to illustrate any statement. To represent by a diagram.

di'a lect (-ȧ-) A form of speech characterized by local peculiarities.

di am'e ter Any chord passing through the center of a figure or body; the distance through the center from side to side.

em po'ri um A commercial center or place of trade.

ep i dem'ic Affecting large numbers in a community. An epidemic disease.

ep'i gram A pithy phrase; a kind of poem.

ep'i sode A prominent occurrence; a separate incident in a longer story or poem.

met'a phor (-ȧ-fŏr) A figure of speech in which one thing is spoken of in terms of another.

pe'ri od An interval of time; a mark of punctuation indicating the end of a sentence.

sym'bol Anything that stands for or represents something else.

syn'o nym One of two or more words with same meaning.

pol'y syl la ble (-ȧ-b'l) A word of three or more syllables.

pol y tech nic (-tĕk') Including or giving instruction in the practical arts and sciences.

STUDY ENGLISH PREFIXES ON PAGE xii

a board' (ə-bōrd')	On board ; upon.
a breast' (-brĕst')	Side by side.
be quest' (-kwĕst')	The act of leaving by will ; **a legacy.**
be seech'	To ask or entreat ; to implore.
em pow'er (-ĕr)	To authorize ; to enable.
en dan'ger (-dān'jĕr)	To hazard ; to bring into danger.
fore'man	The head man of a jury ; the overseer of a set of workmen.
fore noon	The early part of the day, the morning.
for'ward (fôr'wĕrd)	Near or at the fore part ; onward ; presumptuous.
mis con strue (-strōō, or -strōō')	To misinterpret.
mis spell'	To spell incorrectly.
out'ward (-wĕrd)	Toward the outside ; exterior.
out side'	The exterior, the outer side.
o ver se'er	One who superintends.
o ver is'sue (-ish'ū)	To issue in excess, as bank notes.
to-mor'row	The day after to-day.
un con cern' (-sûrn')	Indifference, absence of interest.
un bear'a ble (-bâr'ə-)	Not capable of being borne ; intolerable.
un ri'valed (-vīld)	Having no rival, peerless.
un so phis'ti cat ed (-fĭs'tĭ-kāt-)	Innocent ; unadulterated ; showing inexperience.
un der rate'	To rate too low, to undervalue.
un der stand'	To comprehend.
un der take'	To engage in.
with hold'	To restrain, to hold back.
with drawn' (-drôn')	Taken back, removed.

Study Review 11 on page 167.

STUDY **er, or, ar,** UNDER SUFFIXES ON PAGES xii AND xiii

ad vis'er (-vīz')	One who advises; one who gives counsel or information.
of'fi cer	A person lawfully invested with a position of trust.
de ci'pher (-fēr)	To translate from secret characters; to make out or read.
in ter'pret er (-tûr')	One who explains or expounds; a translator.
ped'dler (-lēr)	One who peddles; one who travels about to retail goods.
ste nog'ra pher (stĕ-nŏg'rȧ-fēr)	A writer of shorthand.
to geth'er (tōō-gĕth')	In conjunction; in concert.
er'ror (ĕr'ĕr)	Belief in what is untrue; an act involving a departure from truth and accuracy; an inaccuracy.
an'ces tor	One from whom a person is descended.
vis'i tor	One who comes or goes to see another.
cor'ri dor (-dôr)	A gallery or passageway connecting several apartments.
en deav'or (-dĕv')	To try, to attempt.
be hav'ior (-hāv'yēr)	Manner of acting or bearing one's self; conduct.
in fe'ri or	Lower; of less importance.
pro fes'sor	A public teacher of the highest grade in a university or college; one who offers instruction in some art; one who openly avows his opinions or sentiments.
pe cul'iar (pĕ-kūl'yȧr)	Individual; singular; strange, rare.
mys'ter y (mĭs')	A profound secret, something not explained, something beyond human comprehension.
sta'tion er y (-ĕr-)	Articles sold by a stationer; writing paper, pens, blank books, etc.
sta'tion a ry (-ȧ-)	Fixed in a place; not changing state or condition.
sat is fac'to ry (-tŏ-)	Answering fully all desires and requirements; sufficient.
an ni ver'sa ry (-vûr'sȧ-)	A day celebrated each year. Returning with the year at a stated time; annual.
el e men'ta ry (-tȧ-)	Pertaining to the rudiments or first principles of anything; simple.
li'bra ry (-brȧ-)	A collection of books kept for reading or study; a room or building in which books are kept.
or'di na ry (ôr')	According to custom or established order; regular; common.
per'fo ra tor (pûr-)	An instrument for perforating; a device for canceling tickets, checks, etc.

STUDY er, or, ar, UNDER SUFFIXES ON PAGES xii AND xiii

ap prais'er (-prāz')	One who appraises or sets a value on.
bar'ri er	A fence or railing to mark the limits of a place; an obstruction.
daugh'ter (dô')	A human female considered with reference to her parents.
oys'ter	An edible shell fish.
pur'chas er (pûr')	One who buys.
sur ren'der	To yield, to give up, to relinquish.
weath'er (wĕth')	The state of air with respect to heat or cold, dryness, etc.
wheth'er (hwĕth')	Which (of two); if.
in te'ri or	Being within any limits; inner. That which is within.
ex te'ri or (ĕks-)	External; outward. That which is without.
con duc'tor	One that leads; a guide; one in charge of a public conveyance.
mis de mean'or (-mēn')	A crime less than a felony; any minor misdeed.
pro pri'e tor	An owner; one who has legal right to anything.
su pe'ri or	Higher; higher in rank or office; upper; beyond in power or influence of. One who is above another.
cir'cu lar (sûr')	In the form of a circle; addressed to a number of people. A circular letter or note.
ir reg'u lar	Not conforming to rule; erratic, not uniform.
sim'i lar	Somewhat like; nearly corresponding.
con fec'tion er y	Sweetmeats, candies.
ho'sier y (-zhēr-)	Stockings.
the'o ry	An exposition of the abstract principles of any science; an hypothesis.
pre par'a to ry (-*d*-)	Preparing the way for anything.
sol'i ta ry	Living or being by one's self or by itself; single; alone.
nec'es sa ry (nĕs'ĕ-sā-)	Needful; essential, requisite.
lit'er a ry	Pertaining to letters or literature; occupied with literature as a profession.
ex traor'di na ry (ĕks-trôr')	Beyond or out of common order, not usual, rare.

STUDY er, or, ar, UNDER SUFFIXES ON PAGES xii AND xiii

fur'ther (fûr'ŦHĕr) More remote, at a greater distance. To help forward, to promote.

mes'sen ger One who does an errand ; a carrier.

ther mom'e ter (thĕr-) A device for measuring temperature.

ci'pher (-fĕr) A character denoting the absence of all quantity ; a secret alphabet, a cryptograph.

e ras'er (-rās') An instrument of rubber or cloth that removes marks made by ink, chalk, or pencil.

ru'mor (rōō') A flying or popular report, common talk. To give out tidings of.

pred e ces'sor One gone before another in business, position, etc.

com pet'i tor A rival ; one who competes.

di rec'tor (dĭ-) One that directs ; one of a body of persons appointed to manage a company or corporation.

op'er a tor One who operates or works.

nav'i ga tor One who directs the course of a ship ; one skilled in the art of navigation.

re frig'er a tor An apparatus or vessel for preserving or cooling things by means of ice.

trai'tor (trā') One who betrays a trust, especially one who betrays his country.

vin'e gar (-gĕr) A sour liquid.

par tic'u lar (pär- . . . lȧr) Relating to a part ; individual ; precise. A separate member of a class or part of a whole.

per pen dic'u lar (pûr-) Perfectly upright ; at right angles to horizontal.

gal'ler y A long, narrow room-like corridor ; a room for the exhibition of works of art.

mil'li ner y (-nĕr-) Hats, bonnets, etc. ; the business or work of a milliner.

dil'a to ry (-ȧ-) Tending to, or causing, delay ; slow ; inactive.

prom'is so ry Containing a promise to do or not to do something.

cus'tom a ry (-tŭm-ȧ-) Established by common usage ; habitual.

Feb'ru a ry (-rōō-) The second month in the year.

pre lim'i na ry Introductory ; done just before entering on something ; that which precedes a main discourse or business.

mer'ce na ry (mûr') Acting merely for reward, venal. A soldier hired into foreign service.

sem'i na ry A place of education ; a school of high grade.

STUDY ive UNDER SUFFIXES ON PAGE xiii

ex clu'sive (ĕks-klōō'sĭv) Having or exercising the power of preventing entrance; not taking into account.

in ci'sive Having the quality of cutting or penetrating, sharp; acute.

suc ces'sive Following one after another in a line or series

af firm'a tive (-fûr'mȧ-) A word or phrase expressing assent. That which affirms; opposed to negative.

neg'a tive (-ȧ-) Expressing denial or refusal; answering no. A term expressing negation; refusal.

de riv'a tive (-ȧ-) Originating or deduced from something else; not original. Anything obtained or deduced from something else.

lu'cra tive (lū'krȧ-) Gainful, profitable.

rel'a tive (-ȧ-tĭv) Having relation or reference. A person connected by blood or affinity.

con du'cive Tending to promote; helpful.

im pul'sive Actuated by impulse or transient feelings; giving an impulse.

con sec'u tive Following in a train; successive.

di min'u tive Very small.

ex ces'sive Greater than the usual amount; very great.

ex ten'sive Having wide extent, broad.

ex haus'tive (ĕg-zôs') Thorough, covering all points.

fu'gi tive One who flees from pursuit, danger, or service. Resorting to flight, running away.

fig'ur a tive (-fûr-ȧ) Metaphorical, not literal.

in i'ti a tive (-ĭsh'ĭ-ȧ-) An act that begins; ability to originate or start.

ten'ta tive (-tȧ-) Experimental; based on trial.

ob tru'sive Inclined or apt to intrude or thrust one's self upon others; pushing.

im per'a tive (-ȧ-tĭv) Expressive of command; binding, obligatory. The imperative mood; a command.

rep re sent'a tive (-ĕn'tȧ-) Typical. One acting in the place of another.

su per'la tive (sū-pûr') Supreme, surpassing all others. The highest degree.

ad'jec tive (ăj'ĕk-) A word used to qualify or limit a noun.

talk'a tive (tôk'ȧ-) Given to talking, loquacious.

Study Review 12 on page 167.

STUDY ous UNDER SUFFIXES ON PAGE xiii

co'pi ous (-ŭs)	Possessing or showing an abundance; ample.
du'bi ous	Not clear; doubtful; questionable.
im per'vi ous (-pûr')	Impenetrable; not admitting of entrance or passage through.
re li'gious (-lĭj'ŭs)	Possessing religion, pious; of or pertaining to religion.
sac ri le'gious (-rĭ-lē'jŭs)	Violating sacred things.
cour'te ous (kûr')	Obliging; well-bred.
hid'e ous	Horribly ugly; odious, shocking.
mis cel la'ne ous	Consisting of several kinds, mixed.
right'eous (rī'chŭs)	Just; upright, virtuous.
au da'cious (-shŭs)	Daring, bold.
av a ri'cious (-rĭsh'ŭs)	Greedy of gain, rapacious.
ca pri'cious (kȧ-prĭsh')	Fanciful, whimsical, changeable.
de li'cious (-lĭsh')	Affording exquisite pleasure to the senses, especially the taste.
fe ro'cious (-shŭs)	Savage, fierce, cruel.
ju di'cious (jōō-dĭsh')	Sound in judgment; wise, discreet, sagacious.
ma li'cious (mȧ-lĭsh'ŭs)	Ill disposed, full of malice, resentful.
pre co'cious	Having the mental faculties prematurely developed.
spa'cious	Vast in extent; roomy.
vi'cious (vĭsh'ŭs)	Corrupt, wicked, depraved.
cau'tious	Wary, prudent, vigilant.
fa ce'tious (fȧ . . . shŭs)	Jocular, sportive; gay and witty.
in fec'tious (-fĕk')	Capable of being spread or communicated; demoralizing.
os ten ta'tious	Pretentious, conspicuous.
pro pi'tious (-pĭsh')	Favorable.
ri'ot ous (-ŭt-)	Unrestrained, tumultuous.

STUDY OUS UNDER SUFFIXES ON PAGE xlii

del e te'ri ous	Hurtful, injurious.
de lir'i ous	Wandering in mind, light-headed.
punc til'i ous (pŭŋk-)	Exact to excess; very nice in conduct.
su per cil'i ous	Lofty with pride, haughty, contemptuous.
va'ri ous	Different, several, diverse.
gor'geous (-jŭs)	Fine, magnificent, showy.
in stan ta'ne ous	Done in an instant; at or during a given instant.
pit'e ous	Fitted to excite pity or sympathy; sad.
si mul ta'ne ous (sī-)	Happening at the same time.
a tro'cious (ā-)	Very bad; outrageously cruel.
aus pi'cious (ôs-pĭsh')	Having omens of a favorable issue; fortunate
ca pa'cious (kā-)	Able to contain much, spacious, roomy.
con'scious (-shŭs)	Aware of.
ef fi ca'cious	Effective.
gra'cious	Kindly, benignant; pleasing.
lus'cious (lŭsh')	Grateful to taste or smell.
pre'cious (prĕsh')	Of great value; costly.
sa ga'cious (sā-)	Shrewd, sage.
te na'cious	Holding fast; retentive.
vi va'cious (vī-)	Lively, sprightly, active.
con sci en'tious (-shĭ-)	Influenced by conscience; careful, exact.
fic ti'tious (-tĭsh')	Feigned, imaginary, pretended.
nu tri'tious (-trĭsh')	Nourishing, nutritive.
pre ten'tious (-shŭs)	Assuming an air of superiority.
su per sti'tious (-stĭsh'ŭs)	Of, pertaining to, or manifesting, excessive reverence for, or fear of, that which is unknown or mysterious.

bi og'ra phy (bī-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ) — The written history of a person's life.

mis'cre ant — An unscrupulous villain, a rascal.

ca lam'i ty — Misfortune ; a catastrophe.

rec i proc'i ty (-prŏs') — Mutual action and reaction ; reciprocal advantages or rights.

eu'lo gy (ū') — Praise, laudation ; a set oration in commendation of some thing.

nar'ra tive (năr'ȧ-) — A story, a history, a recital.

con sen'sus — Agreement in opinion, custom, or function ; accord.

ob'sta cle (-stȧ-k'l) — That which stands in the way ; a hindrance or obstruction.

ni'hil ist — One who desires the destruction of present institutions.

hy poc'ri sy (hĭ-) — The act or practice of feigning to be what one is not, especially the false assumption of virtue or religion.

re pug'nance — A strong antagonism, disgust, hostility.

de nom i na'tion — The act of naming ; a name, designation, or title.

di'a logue (dī'ȧ-lŏg) — A conversation between two or more persons.

cra'ni um — The skull of a vertebrate animal.

con'tro ver sy (-vûr-) — The act of controverting or disputing ; a discussion or debate.

re cip'i ent — One that receives, a receiver.

et'i quette (-kĕt) — The forms required by good breeding to be observed in social or official life.

o pin'ion (-yŭn) — Belief stronger than impression ; a view.

in jus'tice (-tĭs) — Violation of the rights of another, unfairness. An unjust act.

doc'u ment — An original or official paper relied upon as a basis ; any writing or book conveying information.

symp'tom (sĭmp'tŭm) — An affection which accompanies disease ; a sign indicating the existence of something else.

en cum'brance — A burden that impedes action or motion ; a hindrance, an annoyance.

ac com'plice (-plĭs) — An associate in guilt.

in nu en'do (ĭn-ū-) — Suggestion, hint, insinuation.

pan o ra'ma (-ră'mȧ) — A comprehensive view ; a scene that passes continuously before one.

co nun'drum — A thing that puzzles ; a riddle.
pin'na cle (-ȧ-k'l) — A small turret above the rest of the building ; a lofty peak.
myr'i ad (mĭr') — The number of ten thousand ; an immense number.
ad ver'si ty (-vûr') — A state of adverse fortune ; trouble.
per son al'i ty (pûr-sŭn-) — Distinctive personal character ; individuality.
op'ti mist — One who looks on the bright side of things.
pes'si mist — One who looks on the dark side of things.
car'i ca ture (-kȧ-tụ̊r) — A representation of a person or thing in which the peculiarities are exaggerated to produce a ridiculous effect.
sus'te nance — That which supports life ; maintenance.
ce leb'ri ty — Fame, renown ; a renowned person.
af fa bil'i ty (ăf-ȧ-) — Sociability ; ease and courtesy of manner.
me rid'i an — An imaginary great circle on the surface of the earth, passing through the poles and any given place.
ex'i gen cy — Pressing necessity ; a case demanding immediate action.
a lac'ri ty (ȧ-) — Cheerful willingness or readiness.
ex pend'i ture (-tụ̊r) — A laying out, as of money or labor.
sur veil'lance (sŭr-vāl'yăns) — Oversight ; close watch.
rou tine' (rōō-tēn') — A round of business, amusement, or occupation, daily or frequently pursued.
col'league (-ēg) — An associate in the same office or employment.
fe lic'i ty — The state of being happy.
min'i a ture (-ĭ-ȧ-) — A very small painting, especially a portrait on ivory. Diminutive.
com'mis sa ry (-să-) — One to whom is committed some charge by a superior ; an official in the army, charged with providing food for troops.
res'pite (-pĭt) — A putting off of that which was appointed ; postponement or delay. To delay or postpone ; to reprieve.
mi nor'i ty (mĭ-) — The smaller in number of two portions into which a group is divided.
ma jor'i ty (mȧ-) — The greater number ; more than half.
as'phalt (ăs'fălt) — A brown to black solid substance used for pavements, roofs, etc.

Study Review 13 on page 166.

STUDY able AND ible ON PAGE xiii

neg'li gi ble	That may be neglected or disregarded.
ac ces'si ble	Easy of access, approachable.
leg'i ble (lĕj')	Capable of being read.
ter'ri ble	Appalling, dreadful.
ed'i ble (ĕd')	Fit to be eaten as food.
in di gest'i ble	Not digestible; not easily convertible into products capable of absorption.
el'i gi ble	Fitted or qualified to be chosen.
a me'na ble (ȧ-mē'nȧ-b'l)	Answerable, responsible, accountable.
a bom'i na ble (-nȧ-b'l)	Very hateful, detestable.
ir'ri ta ble	Capable of being excited; touchy, fretful.
prob'a ble	Likely.
mis'er a ble (mĭz')	In a state of unhappiness, wretched; causing wretchedness; pitiable.
syl'la ble	A sound uttered with a single impulse of the voice; a combination of letters indicating such a sound.
du'ra ble (dū')	Able to endure, lasting.
sen'si ble	Intelligent, possessing good sense.
pos'si ble (pŏs'ĭ-)	That may happen or exist.
plau'si ble (plô'zĭ-)	Apparently right; seeming to be reasonable.
flex'i ble (flĕk'sĭ-)	Capable of being bent; manageable
hor'ri ble	Shocking, hideous, terrible.
ir re sist'i ble (-zĭs')	Resistless, overpowering.
pit'i a ble	Deserving pity.
pleas'ur a ble (plĕzh'ûr-)	Capable of affording satisfaction; pleasant.
a vail'a ble (ȧ-vāl')	Capable of being used; convertible into a resource.
li'a ble	Responsible, answerable; subject.
pal'at a ble	Agreeable to the palate or taste; acceptable, pleasing.

STUDY able AND ible ON PAGE xiii

di vis′i ble (-vĭz′)	Capable of being divided or separated.
in del′i ble	That cannot be removed or blotted out.
re spon′si ble	Answerable, accountable; trustworthy.
fea′si ble (fē′zĭ-)	Capable of being done, practicable: possible.
au′di ble	Capable of being heard.
de fen′si ble	Capable of being defended.
ob tain′a ble (-tān′)	Capable of being acquired or won.
lam′en ta ble	Mournful; fitted to awaken lament, **pitiable.**
re mark′a ble (-mär′kə-)	Uncommon, extraordinary.
mov′a ble (mōōv′)	Apt to move; capable of being **moved.**
rea′son a ble (rē′z'n-)	Governed by reason; not excessive.
dis hon′or a ble (-ŏn′ər-)	Wanting in honor; shameful.
in cred′i ble	Surpassing belief, unlikely.
tan′gi ble	Capable of being touched; real; evident.
vis′i ble (vĭz′)	Perceivable by the eye; in view.
con tempt′i ble	Despicable, vile.
os ten′si ble	Shown, professed, apparent; opposed to real or actual.
in tel′li gi ble	Capable of being comprehended.
sus cep′ti ble	Capable of impression, sensitive.
va′ri a ble	Changeable, liable to vary.
com′fort a ble (kŭm′fər-)	Affording comfort; at ease.
for′mi da ble (fôr′)	Exciting apprehension, to be feared, alarming.
ca′pa ble	Able to receive; having ability, competent.
im pas′sa ble	That cannot be passed.
veg′e ta ble	A plant cultivated for food; the edible part of such plant.

STUDY able AND ible ON PAGE xiii

cor rupt'i ble (kŏ-rŭp'tĭ-)	Liable to corruption or decay.
rep re hen'si ble	Culpable, censurable, blamable.
for'ci ble (fōr')	Powerful; impressive; convincing.
per cep'ti ble (pĕr-)	That may be perceived; discernible.
con vert'i ble (-vûr'tĭ-)	Capable of being transposed, interchangeable.
ad mis'si ble	Allowable, that may be allowed.
am'i ca ble	Friendly, harmonious.
in con ceiv'a ble (-sēv')	Unimaginable; incredible, hard to believe.
laud'a ble	Praiseworthy.
in sep'a ra ble (-ă-ră-b'l)	Incapable of being separated or disjoined.
port'a ble (pōr'tă-)	Easily transported.
im prac'ti ca ble	Not feasible; incapable of being used or availed of.
com bus'ti ble	Apt to catch fire, inflammable.
in de struct'i ble	Incapable of being destroyed.
un in tel'li gi ble	Not capable of being understood.
com pre hen'si ble	Capable of being understood or conceived by the mind.
in el'i gi ble	Not qualified or worthy to be chosen for an office.
fal'li ble	Liable to err.
in ex haust'i ble (-ĕg-zôs')	Incapable of being exhausted or used up.
ir rep'a ra ble (-ă-ră-b'l)	Not capable of being repaired, regained, or remedied.
des'pi ca ble	Contemptible, wretched, vile.
ir re proach'a ble (-prōch')	Blameless, above reproach.
un a void'a ble	Inevitable, not to be avoided.
ir re triev'a ble (-trēv')	Irreparable, not to be retrieved.
in ev'i ta ble	Not to be evaded or shunned, unavoidable.

ad dress'	To speak or write to ; to direct in writing, as a letter. Manner of speaking to another ; a speech.
prop'a gate (-ȧ-)	To spread or multiply by successive production ; to disseminate ; to transmit.
dis patch' (-păch')	To send off ; to put to death. A message.
con sol'i date	To make solid ; to strengthen ; to unite.
con tam'i nate	To soil, stain, or corrupt by contact ; to pollute.
in cite' (-sīt')	To stir up, to spur on.
rec ol lect' (rĕk-ŏ-)	To call to mind, to remember.
in sin'u ate	To introduce artfully ; to suggest ; to imply.
con de scend' (-sĕnd')	To stoop from a position of dignity ; to be kind, affable, or social, as with an inferior.
re hearse' (-hûrs')	To repeat ; to enumerate ; to go through in private for practice before a public performance ; to engage in a rehearsal.
in'sti gate	To goad or urge forward ; to stir up.
con'quer (-kĕr)	To gain or acquire by force ; to vanquish ; to be victorious.
ma nip'u late (mȧ-)	To treat with the hands ; to control the action of, by management.
nul'li fy (-fī)	To render invalid or void.
re plen'ish	To fill again ; to stock anew.
cul'mi nate	To reach the highest point of altitude, rank, power, etc.
re sus'ci tate (-sŭs'ĭ-)	To revive ; to restore, especially from apparent death or unconsciousness.
af ford' (-fōrd')	To yield or produce ; to be capable of bearing the expense of.
dis trib'ute	To allot or divide among several ; to spread out ; to classify.
ag'gran dize (ăg'răn-)	To increase ; to make greater in power, rank, or riches.
con geal' (-jēl')	To change from a fluid to a solid state by cold ; to curdle.
a mel'io rate (ȧ-mēl'yŏ-)	To improve ; to make grow better.
com mem'o rate	To call to remembrance for the purpose of honoring ; to celebrate.
ad here'	To stick fast or cleave ; to hold, to be attached.
con'tem plate	To view or consider with continued attention.

Study Review 14 on page 168.

STUDY RULE 28 OF PAGE xiii

ENDING IN d

ap pre hen'sion — Ability to understand; fear.
as cen'sion (ă-sĕn') — The act of going up; a rising or ascent.
ex pan'sion — Extension, enlargement.
sus pen'sion — The act or state of hanging; interruption; temporary withholding.
at ten'tion — Application of the mind to any object of sense.
in ten'tion — Meaning, import; purpose, design.
rec om men da'tion (-ŏ-mĕn-) — The act of commending to favor; that which commends; a letter of recommendation

ENDING IN t

af flic'tion — State or cause of pain or distress; misery.
con nec'tion — The act of joining; relationship.
cor rec'tion — The act of making that right which was wrong; punishment; bodily chastisement.
in ter pre ta'tion — Explanation; translation; meaning.
pro duc'tion (-dŭk') — The act or process of bringing forth or exhibiting to view; that which is produced.
pre ven'tion — The act of hindering; that which hinders or obstructs.
con ges'tion (-chŭn) — A gathering or accumulation; an overcrowded state.
rep e ti'tion (-tĭsh'ŭn) — The act of repeating; recital from memory.
dis sen'sion — Disagreement in opinion; quarrel.

ENDING IN rt

a ver'sion (ă-vûr'shŭn) — Antipathy, dislike.
con ver'sion (-vûr'shŭn) — Change from one thing, state, or religion to another.
di ver'sion (dĭ-vûr'shŭn) — Amusement, play, pastime
as ser'tion (ă-sûr') — The act of affirming; that which is affirmed.
dis tor'tion (-tôr') — The act of twisting out of regular shape; perversion.
in ser'tion (-sûr') — The act of setting in or inserting; that which is inserted.

ENDING IN mit

com mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn) — A writing conferring certain powers; the percentage paid to an agent; the act of doing or performing.
o mis'sion — Neglect or failure to do something; that which is left out.
per mis'sion (pēr-) — Formal consent, leave.

STUDY RULE 28 ON PAGE xiii

ENDING IN de

col li'sion (kŏ-lĭzh'ŭn) — Act or instance of striking or dashing together; a violent meeting.
al lu'sion (ă-lū'zhŭn) — An indirect reference; a hint.
con ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn) — Act of yielding; a grant.
con clu'sion (-klōō'zhŭn) — The act of ending; end, outcome.
per sua'sion (-swā'zhŭn) — Act of influencing successfully by argument.
de ci'sion (-sĭzh') — Act or result of deciding or settling; firmness.
di vi'sion (-vĭzh') — Act or result of separating anything into parts; difference in opinion or feeling.
pro vi'sion (-vĭzh') — Preparation; provident care.
deg ra da'tion (-rā-) — State of being reduced in rank, character, or reputation; baseness; disgrace.

ENDING IN te

ac com mo da'tion — Adaptation, adjustment; a loan of money or credit.
ap pro pri a'tion — A setting apart for a particular use; money set aside for some purpose.
com mu ni ca'tion — Intercourse by oral or written language; that which is communicated.
fas ci na'tion (făs-ĭ-) — Mysterious personal attraction; act of charming.
cre a'tion — Act of causing to exist; act of producing or fashioning; that which is produced.
cor po ra'tion (kôr-) — A body of organized persons, with legal individuality.
co ŏp er a'tion (kŏ-ŏp-ĕr-) — Joint operation; collective action in the pursuit of common well being.
ob li ga'tion — That which constrains; the binding power of a promise; a duty.
per se cu'tion (pûr-) — Act of persistently injuring or annoying.
dis si pa'tion — Excessive indulgence in the pursuit of pleasure; extravagance, waste.
hu mil i a'tion — Abasement of pride; mortification.
rep u ta'tion — The estimation in which one is held.
in sti tu'tion — Act or process of establishing; an organized society or corporation.
ex pe di'tion (-dĭsh'ŭn) — An important journey or excursion for a specific purpose; speed.
as so ci a'tion (ă-sō-sĭ-ā') — A joining together; a union of persons for some particular purpose; mental connection.
sit u a'tion (sĭt-ū-) — Place occupied by a person or thing; locality; a salaried place.

STUDY RULE 28 ON PAGE xiii

ENDING IN se

con vul'sion — Violent and involuntary muscular contraction; violent agitation.
pre ci'sion (-sĭzh') — Accuracy, exactness.
re pul'sion — Act of driving back; a feeling of aversion.
op po si'tion (-zĭsh') — Act of setting over against; hostile or contrary action.

ENDING IN e

com bi na'tion — Act or result of combining; union.
def i ni'tion (-nĭsh') — Act of defining or limiting; a brief explanation of the meaning of a word or term.
de clen'sion — Act of declining; a descent or slope; refusal.
ex pi ra'tion (ĕk-spĭ-) — A coming to a close; end.
prep a ra'tion (-ȧ-rā') — Readiness, fitness.
ad he'sion (-zhŭn) — A sticking together of substances in contact with each other.
or gan i za'tion (ôr-) — Act of organizing or systematizing; that which is organized.
rec og ni'tion (-nĭsh') — Act of knowing again; acknowledgment of something done or given; acknowledgment of acquaintance with.
de scrip'tion — Act or result of representing by words.
pre sump'tion — Reasonable supposition; the act of venturing beyond due bounds.
sub scrip'tion — A signed paper; a signature attached to a paper; consent by writing name.
ad mi ra'tion — Appreciation, liking, esteem; approbation or delight.
con sump'tion — The use of goods; a disease of the lungs.
pro nun ci a'tion — Act of uttering with the proper sound and accent.

ENDING IN ss

dis cus'sion (-kŭsh') — Act of exchanging reasons; disputation, debate.
im pres'sion (-prĕsh') — Communication of a mold, style, or character by external force or by influence.
pro gres'sion (-grĕsh'ŭn) — Act of moving forward; motion onward; lapse of time.
pos ses'sion (pŏ-zĕsh') — Act or state of holding as one's own; that which one owns, property.
trans gres'sion (-grĕsh') — Violation of law; a going beyond some limit.

Cion

co er'cion (kŏ-ûr') — Forcing, compulsion.
sus pi'cion (-pĭsh') — Apprehension of something without evidence; mistrust, doubt.

STUDY RULE 28 ON PAGE xiii

ces sa'tion A ceasing; a stop.
pe ti'tion (-tĭsh') To make a prayer or request to; a formal written request.
di men'sion (dĭ-) Measure in a single line; extent.
func'tion The natural and proper action of anything; official duty. To fulfill a function.
tra di'tion (trȧ-dĭsh') The oral delivery of knowledge, custom, etc., from father to son; that which is so transmitted.
com pul'sion Act of compelling; constraint.
su per sti'tion (-stĭsh') Excessive reverence for that which is unknown or mysterious.
ex pul'sion A driving or forcing out.
de struc'tion Act of tearing down, demolition; ruin.
de cep'tion Act of deceiving; fraud, false representation.
oc ca'sion (-zhăn) A favorable opportunity; an incidental cause.
dis sat is fac'tion Discontent, uneasiness.
ten'sion Act of stretching; state or condition of strain.
tu i'tion (-ĭsh') Instruction; price paid for instruction.
ver'sion (vûr'shăn) A description from a particular point of view; a translation.

Cian

elec tri'cian (-trĭsh'ăn) One versed in the science of electricity.
op ti'cian (-tĭsh'ăn) One skilled in optics; a dealer in optical goods.
Gre'cian (-shăn) Of or pertaining to Greece or the Greeks.
mu si'cian (-zĭsh'ăn) One skilled in music.
math e ma ti'cian (-mȧ-tĭsh'ăn) One versed in mathematics.
phy si'cian (-zĭsh'ăn) A doctor of medicine.

Sian

ar te'sian, or Artesian (ăr-tē'zhăn) A kind of well formed by boring into the earth; so called from Artois, France.

Tian

Chris'tian (-chăn) One who believes in Jesus Christ. Of or pertaining to a Christian or to Christianity.

Xion

com plex'ion (-plĕk'shŭn) The color or hue of the skin of the face; general appearance or aspect.
cru ci fix'ion (krōō-) Death upon a cross; intense suffering.

Study Review 15 on page 169.

STUDY ance, ence; ancy, ency; ant, ent, ON PAGE xiv

bril'lian cy (-yăn-) Glitter; splendor.
clem'en cy Mildness, leniency, mercy.
de'cen cy That which is proper; propriety.
in sol'ven cy Inability to pay one's debts.
de scend'ant (-sĕn') An offspring.
in ces'sant Without interruption, continual.
pur su'ant Done in consequence; in consequence of.
con'fi dent Assured beyond doubt; having self-reliance; having an excess of assurance.
con fi dant' (-dănt') One to whom secrets are intrusted.
com'pe tent Able, adequate, suitable, qualified.
de scent' (-sĕnt') Change from higher to lower; inclination downward.
ex pe'di ent Adapted to further what is purposed; advantageous.
prec'e dent An authoritative example.
ac cord'ance (-kôr'dăns) Agreement, harmony.
con vey'ance (-vā') Process or means of carrying anything; a vehicle; legal transfer of property.
en dur'ance (-dūr') Act of bearing or suffering, patience.
or'di nance (ôr'-) A prescribed practice or usage; a local law; an edict or decree.
re sem'blance (-zĕm'blăns) Similarity, likeness.
tem'per ance (-pĕr-) Habitual moderation of the appetites and passions; abstinence.
ab'sti nence Voluntary forbearance; depriving one's self of some indulgence.
con'science (-shĕns) Sense of moral goodness; conviction of right or duty.
dil'i gence Careful attention and application; industry.
ex pe'ri ence (ĕks-pē'rĭ-) The actual living through of anything; practical knowledge gained by observation or trial. To undergo.
in tel'li gence The faculty of understanding; information communicated.
per sist'ence (pĕr-) Staying or continuing quality; obstinacy.

STUDY ance, ence; ancy, ency; ant, ent, ON PAGE xiv

con'stan cy	Steadfastness, fidelity.
com pla'cen cy	Satisfaction; good nature; self-satisfaction.
de spond' en cy	Discouragement, depression of mind.
ap'pli cant (ăp'lĭ-)	One who makes a request, a petitioner.
im por'tant (-pôr'tănt)	Bearing weight or consequence; of much import.
res'tau rant	A public eating house.
sig nif'i cant	Expressive or suggestive; important.
op'u lent	Having property, wealthy, affluent.
sub ser'vi ent (-sûr')	Useful in an inferior capacity; serving to promote some end; subordinate.
vir'u lent (-ōō-)	Extremely poisonous; malignant.
em'i nent	High, lofty; noted, famous.
in de pend'ent	Free; not relying on others; not subject to bias or influence.
su per in tend'ent (sū-)	One having oversight and direction of some place, organization, etc.
ac quaint'ance (-kwān')	State of having knowledge of. A person with whom one is acquainted.
ap pli'ance (-plī')	A thing used as a means to an end; apparatus or device.
coun'te nance	The face; aspect; encouragement. To encourage.
for bear'ance (fŏr-bâr')	Act or state of refraining from anything; self-restraint.
pre pon'der ance (-dĕr-)	Superiority of weight, influence, power, or force.
ven'geance (vĕn'jăns)	Retribution; revenge.
af'flu ence (ăf'lōō-)	An abundant supply; wealth.
con'se quence	That which follows as a result.
ef fer ves'cence	Gas escaping in innumerable small bubbles; irrepressible excitement; a display of feeling.
el'o quence (-kwĕns)	Force and persuasiveness in discourse.
mag nif'i cence	Grandeur, splendor.
prev'a lence (-ă-)	General diffusion; wide extension.

STUDY ance, ence; ancy, ency; ant, ent, ON PAGE xiv

dis crep'an cy	Disagreement, variance, inconsistency.
con stit'u en cy	A body of voters in a district; the district represented.
e mer'gen cy (-mûr')	An unforeseen occurrence which calls for immediate action; pressing necessity.
as sail'ant (ă-sāl')	One that attacks.
ex or'bi tant (ĕg-zôr')	Excessive, extravagant.
in dig'nant	Wrathful, exasperated.
ser'geant (sär'jĕnt)	A noncommissioned officer ranking next above a corporal.
ad ja'cent (ă-jā')	Lying near or contiguous.
ap par'ent (ă-pâr')	Capable of being seen; evident, seeming.
con sist'ent	Standing firm; not contradictory.
e quiv'a lent (-kwĭv'ă-)	Equal in worth or value.
le'ni ent	Mild, merciful, clement.
a bun'dance (ă-)	Ample sufficiency, great plenty.
al le'giance (-jăns)	A tie or obligation to a government or ruler; fidelity to a cause or person.
as sist'ance	Help, aid, support.
de fi'ance	A state of open opposition; a challenge.
ig'no rance	Want of knowledge.
re mem'brance	Recollection, memory.
ab hor'rence (-hŏr')	A feeling of strong repugnance.
au'di ence	A formal hearing; an assembly of hearers.
cor re spond'ence (-spŏn'dĕns)	Communication by letters; the letters which pass between correspondents.
ev'i dence	That which tends to make evident or manifest; the material of proof.
in'no cence	Freedom from guilt; guilelessness; simplicity.
o be di ence	Compliance with that which is required by authority; dutifulness.
sci'ence (sī')	Classified knowledge, especially of the physical world; any branch of such knowledge.

STUDY ance, ence; ancy, ency; ant, ent, ON PAGE xiv

hes'i tan cy (hĕz-)	Hesitation, indecision.
cur'ren cy	Money, a circulating medium of exchange.
fre'quen cy (-kwĕn-)	Common occurrence, fact or condition of returning frequently.
con'so nant	A letter of the alphabet other than a vowel. In agreement.
ex trav'a gant (-ă-)	Wasteful, unrestrained; exceeding reasonable limits.
lux u'ri ant	Exceedingly fertile; superabundant.
ten'ant	A dweller or occupant. To hold as a tenant.
an te ced'ent (-sēd')	Going before, anterior, preceding.
as sent'	To sanction, to acquiesce. Consent, approval.
con va les'cent	Recovering from sickness.
prom'i nent	Conspicuous, chief.
bel lig'er ent (-lĭj)	Warlike, hostile; pugnacious; waging war.
per'ma nent (pûr'mă-)	Lasting indefinitely; durable.
ac cept'ance (-sĕp')	Act of accepting; an assent.
al li'ance	Act or result of allying or uniting.
ar'ro gance	Haughtiness, self-assumption.
com pli'ance	Act of yielding to demand; acquiescence, consent.
re li'ance	Dependence; confidence; thing depended on.
re sist'ance (-zĭs')	Act of resisting or opposing; any opposing force.
ab'sence	State of being away or not present; inattention to things present.
be nev'o lence	Good will or kindness; charity given.
ex ist'ence (ĕg-zĭst')	State of being actual; actual occurrence; that which exists.
in'so lence	Arrogant contempt; impudence.
rem i nis'cence	Act of recalling, recollection; that which is recalled.
sen'tence	A combination of words which is complete as expressing a thought; the judgment of a court. To pass judgment on.

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e nu'mer ate (-mĕr-) To number; to count; to go over in detail.
dep're cate To disapprove strongly; to express regret for.
per'pe trate (pûr') To do or perform; to carry through; to commit.
dev'as tate To lay waste, to ravage.
a bol'ish (ă-) To do away with wholly; to annul.
dis perse' (-pûrs') To scatter; to distribute; to disseminate.
lu'bri cate To make smooth or slippery.
main tain' (mān-tān') To hold or keep in any particular condition; to support.
e rad'i cate To pluck up by the roots; to destroy utterly.
tes'ti fy (-fī) To make a solemn declaration, verbal or written, to establish some fact; to bear witness.
u surp' (-zûrp') To take possession of by force or without right.
stip'u late To bargain; to specify as a term of an agreement.
as phyx'i ate (-fĭk'sĭ-) To suffocate.
ex as'per ate (ĕg-zăs') To irritate, to provoke, to enrage.
fluc'tu ate (-tū-) To move back and forth like a wave; to be wavering or unsteady.
pro cras'ti nate To defer, to postpone; to delay.
ex tin'guish (-gwĭsh) To put out; to suppress.
stu'pe fy (-fī) To make stupid or dull; to deprive of sensibility.
ver'i fy To prove to be true; to confirm.
pu'ri fy To render pure; to free from imperfection or moral defilement.
ob'vi ate To prevent by interception; to make unnecessary.
in au'gu rate To commence or enter upon; to invest with office in a formal manner.
ac qui esce' (-wĭ-ĕs') To submit, to consent.
pur sue' To follow with a view to overtake; to persecute.
rar'e fy (răr'ē-fī) To make thin or less dense.

clique (klēk) — A narrow circle of persons associated by common interests; exclusive set.

dis cre'tion (-krĕsh') — Discernment; wise conduct and management.

doc'trine (-trĭn) — That which is taught; dogma; principle of faith.

con spir'a cy (-spĭr'ȧ-) — A combination of men for an evil purpose; a plot.

re search' (-sûrch') — Laborious, careful inquiry or investigation.

id i o syn'cra sy (-krȧ-) — A characteristic peculiarity of habit or structure; eccentricity.

cre den'tial (-shăl) — A certificate given to a person to show he has a right to confidence or authority.

op po'nent — An antagonist; an adversary.

pique (pēk) — Slight anger or resentment; wounded pride.

in tu i'tion (-ĭsh'ŭn) — Instinctive knowledge or feeling.

pseu'do nym (sū') — A fictitious name; a pen name.

quo'rum (kwō') — The number of members of any body legally competent to transact business.

ac qui si'tion (-zĭsh') — Act of acquiring or getting; the thing acquired or gained.

i o'ta (ī-ō'tȧ) — A very small quantity or degree; a particle.

knack (năk) — Adroitness, dexterity, facility.

lab'y rinth — A series of intricate passageways, a maze; an inexplicable difficulty.

an i mos'i ty — Violent hatred leading to opposition.

con junc'tion (-jŭŋk') — Union, association, occurrence together.

con niv'ance (-nīv') — Passive coöperation in a crime or fault; corrupt or guilty assent to wrongdoing.

mem'oir (-wŏr) — A biography.

ad mo ni'tion (-nĭsh') — Warning, caution.

con ceit' (-sēt') — Vanity, an exaggerated opinion of one's self.

pes'ti lence — Any contagious epidemic disease that usually has fatal results.

re pent'ance — Sorrow for what one has done or omitted to do; contrition for sin.

hi er o glyph'ic (hī-ĕr-ȯ-glĭf') — A character in the picture writing of the ancient Egyptians; a secret sign.

cash ier' (-ēr') One who has charge of money.

stat is ti'cian (-tĭsh'ăn) One versed in, engaged in compiling, statistics.

treas'ur er (trĕzh'ûr-ēr) One who has charge of collected funds.

tell'er An officer of a bank who receives and counts over money paid in, and who pays out money on checks.

reg'is trar (-trär) An official recorder; a keeper of records.

bur'sar (bûr'sĕr) A treasurer or cash keeper.

bank'er One who conducts the business of banking.

law'yer (lô'yĕr) One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law.

sur'geon (sûr'jŭn) One whose profession it is to cure diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation.

den'tist One whose profession it is to treat teeth.

oc'u list One skilled in treating diseases of the eye.

vet'er i na ry (-ēr-ĭ-nā-) One who treats the diseases of domestic animals. Of or pertaining to the curing of domestic animals.

mas seuse' (má-sûz') A woman who practices massage.

ar'chi tect (är'kĭ-) One who draws up plans and specifications for buildings, and who superintends their construction.

cler'gy man (klûr') An ordained minister.

li bra'ri an One who has care or charge of a library.

sculp'tor (-tĕr) One who carves, cuts, or hews wood, stone, metal, etc., into statues and other ornaments.

pi an'ist (pĭ-ăn'ĭst) A skilled performer on the piano.

teach'er (tēch') One whose occupation is to instruct.

tax'i der mist (-dûr-) One who prepares and mounts the skins of animals in lifelike form.

build'er (bĭl') One who oversees building operations.

con trac'tor (-tĕr) One who contracts or agrees to perform work on a large scale.

auc tion eer' (ôk-) One licensed to hold a public sale where articles go to the highest bidder.

sales'man (sālz') One whose occupation is to sell goods or merchandise.

gar'den er (gär') One who makes and tends a garden.

en gi neer′ — One who follows as a calling any of the branches of engineering; one who drives an engine.

ma chin′ist (-shēn′) — One who constructs or repairs machines and engines; one skilled in working with them.

brake′man — A man in charge of brakes on a railroad train.

brick′lay er — One who works at laying bricks.

car′pen ter (kär′) — A builder or repairer of wooden structures.

la′bor er (-bēr-) — A person who does work that requires strength rather than skill.

plumb′er (plŭm′) — A tradesman who furnishes, fits, and repairs gas, water, and soil pipes, etc.

shoe′mak er (shōō′) — One whose occupation is to make shoes.

tai′lor (tā′lēr) — One who cuts out and makes outer garments.

dress′mak er — A maker of gowns.

mil′li ner — One who makes, trims, or deals in hats, bonnets, and headdresses for women.

hab′er dash er — One who keeps a men's furnishing store.

jew′el er (jū′) — One who makes, or deals in, jewels, precious stones, etc.

a poth′e ca ry (ȧ-) — One who sells drugs for medicinal purposes.

un′der tak er (-tāk-) — One whose business is to take charge of funerals.

pub′lish er — One who issues and offers for sale books, magazines, and other printed matter.

jour′nal ist (jûr′) — An editorial or other professional writer for a periodical.

re port′er (-pōr′) — A person who reports law proceedings or legislature debates; one who reports for a newspaper.

com pos′i tor (-pŏz′ĭ-tēr) — One who sets type.

a man u en′sis (ȧ-) — A copyist; secretary. [*pl.* amanuenses (-sēz).]

val′et (văl′ĕt; văl′ȧ) — A manservant who takes care of the clothes of a man; a body servant.

chauf feur′ (shō-fûr′) — One who manages the running of an automobile.

cap′tain (-tĭn) — The commanding officer or master of a merchant vessel or of any kind of vessel; the commanding officer of a company of soldiers.

watch′man (wŏch′) — One who guards a building.

jan′i tor (-tēr) — One who has the care of a building.

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ac count	A statement or record of financial transactions, with their debits and credits.
au'dit	A special examination of accounting records. To examine or investigate
bal'ance (-ăns)	The difference between the sum of the debits and credits of an account. To close an account ; to settle.
cred'i tor (-tẽr)	One to whom money is due.
debt'or (dĕt'ẽr)	One who owes a debt.
deb'it (dĕb')	A debt ; an entry on the debit or left-hand side of an account.
dis'count	A deduction made from a gross sum ; rate of interest charged in discounting.
draft	An order from one person to another directing the payment of money to a person named in the instrument.
draw'er (drô')	One who draws or issues a draft or bill of exchange.
draw ee'	The person on whom a draft or bill of exchange is drawn.
in'dex (-dĕks)	That which points out ; a table for facilitating reference to topics, names, etc.
jour'nal (jûr')	A book in which is recorded in chronological order such business transactions as do not properly belong in any other book of original entry.
ledg'er (lĕj')	A book of accounts in which is grouped under appropriate names all debits and credits belonging thereto.
post'ing	Transferring entries from a book of original entry to the ledger.
in'voice	An itemized statement of goods bought.
state'ment	A summary of an account showing the balance due.
vouch'er	A paper which shows truth of accounts ; an evidence of payment.
im'prest fund	A sum of money set aside from the general cash fund to meet petty expenses.
cap'i tal ist	A person of large property.
em ploy'er	One who employs another.
em ploy ee' (-ē')	One who is employed by another.
part'ner (pärt')	An associate in business.
cus'tom er (-tŭm-)	One who makes regular purchases ; a patron.
way'bill	A document containing the weight, description of articles, and shipping directions of goods sent by freight.
tick'ler	A book or file which serves as a daily reminder of things to be done.

sec're ta ry	A person who conducts correspondence, keeps minutes, etc., for another or others.
cor re spond'ent (-spŏn')	One with whom intercourse is carried on by letters.
du'pli ca tor	A copying machine.
hec'to graph (-gráf)	A contrivance for making copies of a writing or drawing.
mim'e o graph	A stencil copying device invented by Edison.
ne'o style	A stencil copying device similar to a mimeograph.
mul'ti graph	A machine to set and print imitation typewriting.
roll'er cop'i er	A device to take copies of letters on tissue paper.
graph'o phone (grăf'ō fōn) **pho'no graph** (fō') **dic'ta phone** (-*tă*-fōn)	Instruments for mechanically recording and reproducing human speech.
tel'e phone	An instrument for reproducing sounds at a distance.
tel'e graph (-gráf)	An apparatus for communication at a distance by means of electric signals.
tel'e gram	A message by telegraph.
ca'ble gram	Message sent by a submarine telegraphic cable.
tran scribe'	To write out, usually on a typewriter, a copy of matter dictated.
type'wri ter (-rī-)	An instrument for writing by means of type.
prox'i mo (prŏk'sĭ-)	In or of the next month after the present.
ul'ti mo	In the month preceding the present.
in'stant	The present or current month.
mem o ran'dum	An informal record of something which it is desired to remember. [Pl. memorandums or memoranda (-dă).]
cler'i cal	Relating to a clerk or copyist.
sum'ma ry (-*ă*-)	An abstract containing the sum or substance of a fuller account.
mer'chan dise (mûr'chăn-dīz)	Commodities, wares, goods.
bar'gain (bär'gĕn)	An agreement or compact between two parties; an advantageous purchase.

re mit'tance	The sending of money, bills, etc.; money transmitted.
in'ven to ry	An itemized list of goods with their estimated worth; a schedule of goods.
as'sets	The entire property of a person or corporation applicable to the payment of his or its debts.
li a bil'i ties (lī-ă-)	That which one is under obligation to pay; debts.
con sign'ment (-sīn')	That which is sent to an agent in another place.
con sign'or (-sīn'ẽr)	One who consigns or ships something to another.
con sign ee' (-sī-nē')	One to whom something is consigned or shipped.
mer'can tile (mûr' . . tīl)	Pertaining to merchants or the business of merchants; commercial.
man u fac'to ry	A building or place where anything is manufactured; a factory.
fac'to ry	A manufactory.
ware'house (wâr')	A storehouse for wares or goods.
whole'sale (hōl')	Pertaining to, or engaged in, trade by the piece or large quantity; selling to retailers or jobbers.
re'tail (-tāl)	Selling in small quantities; to sell directly to the consumer.
al low'ance	A definite sum granted; an abatement or deduction.
bo'nus	A sum paid in addition; a premium given for a loan or other privilege.
in vest'ment	The laying out of money or capital in a source of income or profit.
re mu ner a'tion	Compensation, reward, payment for service.
in stall'ment (-stôl')	One of a number of parts; a payment of a portion of a sum of money due.
prc'test	A formal declaration by the holder of a negotiable instrument of its non-payment or non-acceptance by the drawer.
man'age ment	The collective body of those who manage any enterprise; control, administration.
pan'ic	A sudden fright concerning financial affairs.
ex pense' (-pĕns')	That which is expended, laid out, or consumed; outlay.
sta tis'tics (stă-)	Classified facts, especially those facts which can be stated in numbers or in tables.
liq'ui date (lĭk'wĭ-)	To pay off an indebtedness; to arrange, as the affairs of a bankrupt.
com'merce (-ẽrs)	The exchange or buying and selling of commodities; extended trade or traffic.

sal'a ry (-ȧ-) Fixed wages for a year, quarter, or month.

rev'e nue (-nū) The return from an investment; an item of income; the annual yield of taxes collected by a government.

per cent'age Allowance or commission on a hundred.

fis'cal Pertaining to financial matters.

boy'cott A combining to withhold or prevent dealings.

u'su ry (-zhů-) Interest in excess of a legal rate.

ma tu'ri ty Termination of the period an obligation has to run.

guar an tee' (găr-) To promise to answer for another's payment of debt or performance of duty; to warrant.

syn'di cate An association or group of persons who combine to carry out on their own account a financial and industrial project.

in cor'po rate (-kôr') To unite into one body; to form into a corporation.

man'i fold To make many copies.

own'er ship (ōn') Right of possession; lawful claim or title.

trus tee' One intrusted with the property of another.

ac'tu a ry (-tů-ȧ-) A registrar or clerk; the computing official of an insurance company.

sched'ule (skĕd') A written formal list or inventory.

ad vance' An addition to the price; a rise in value.

de lin'quent (-kwĕnt) Offending by neglect or violation of duty. A person who so offends.

fac sim'i le An exact copy or likeness of anything.

sam'ple A part of anything shown as evidence of quality; a specimen.

in dorse' (-dôrs') To write on the back of; to sanction.

ac crue' (-krōō') To come by way of increase; to be added as an increase or profit.

em bar'go (-bär') Any prohibition imposed by law upon commerce.

fore clo sure (-zhůr) A proceeding which bars or extinguishes a mortgagor's right of redeeming a mortgaged estate.

co part'ner ship The state or right of a copartner; a company of copartners.

ar bi tra'tion (är-) The hearing and determination of a matter in dispute by a third party.

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a pron (-prŭn) An article worn on the fore part of the body to protect the clothes from dirt.

o'ver coat (-vēr-kōt) A coat worn over the other clothing.

bod'ice (-ĭs) An inner garment stiffened with whalebone; a close-fitting outer waist of a woman's dress.

tur'ban (tûr') A headdress having no brim.

col'lar (-ȧr) A band worn around the neck.

ap par'el (ă-) External clothing, garments, dress.

o'ver alls (-ôlz) A kind of loose trousers worn over others as a protection.

gaunt'let (gänt') A long, stout glove covering part of the arm.

at tire' Dress; anything which dresses or adorns.

blaz'er A light jacket of wool or silk of a bright color.

rag'lan A kind of loose overcoat with large sleeves.

pet'ti coat An underskirt.

che mise' (shĕ-mēz') An undergarment worn by women.

sur'plice (sûr') An outer vestment of white linen worn by clergy.

sus pend'ers (-pĕn'dērs) Two bands or straps arranged to pass over the shoulders to hold the trousers up.

cas'sock (-ŭk) A close, long outer garment worn by men and women, especially by clergymen.

gir'dle (gûr'd'l) A belt or sash encircling the waist.

knick'er bock ers (nĭk') A style of short knee breeches.

stock'ings Close fitting coverings for the foot or leg, usually knit or woven.

trou'sers (-zērz) An outer garment for boys and men extending from waist to knee or ankle.

tu'nic A loose fitting garment.

cha peau' (shȧ-pō') A covering for the head, a hat.

mack'in tosh A waterproof outer garment named after Charles Mackintosh, the inventor.

trous seau' (trōō-sō') The collective personal outfit of a bride.

cra vat' (krȧ-) A piece of silk or other cloth worn about the neck.

chev'i ot (chĕv'ĭ-ŭt) A nappy, usually twilled, woolen fabric.

A cotton fabric, used for shirts, waists, etc.

pop'lin A corded fabric usually of silk or worsted.

sa teen' (să-) A fabric made of cotton or wool, with a glossy surface resembling satin.

bril'lian tine (-yăn-tēn) A dress fabric, glossy on both sides, and resembling alpaca.

al'ba tross (-bȧ-) A fine, thin woolen fabric.

fou lard' (fōō-lärd') A thin, soft material with a satin finish, usually of silk or cotton.

or'gan die (ôr'găn-dĭ) A kind of fine, thin muslin, plain or figured, used for dresses.

peau de soie' (pō dē swä') A silk dress fabric so woven as to appear satiny.

sat'in A silk fabric of a thick, close texture, having a glossy surface.

taf'fe ta (-tȧ) A fine, smooth silk having a luster.

crêpe de Chine (krāp d' shēn') A very thin, lustrous dress silk.

et'a mine (-ȧ-mēn) A light textile fabric, like fine bunting.

gren'a dine (-ȧ-dēn) A thin, gauzelike dress fabric of silk or wool, plain or figured.

ba tiste' (bȧ-tēst') A fine cotton muslin resembling linen cambric.

cash'mere Dress fabric of fine wool.

cas'si mere A thin twilled woolen cloth.

vel vet een' (-tēn') A kind of cloth usually of twilled cotton imitating velvet.

cré'pon (krā') A stuff resembling crepe but of firmer texture.

pon gee' A thin, soft fabric silk from India or China, usually undyed.

chif'fon (shif') A soft, gauzy silk material used for trimmings and dresses.

chintz Cotton cloth, printed with flowers and other devices.

chal'lis (shăl'ĭ) A very light-weight cotton or wool dress fabric.

bro cade' Silk stuff woven in gold or silver thread, or ornamented with raised flowers.

al pac'a (-ȧ) A thin cloth made from the wool of Peruvian sheep.

cor'du roy (kôr'dŭ-roi) A kind of coarse, durable cotton fabric having a piled surface like velvet raised in ridges.

as'tra khan (trȧ-kăn) The skin of stillborn or young lambs of Astrakhan, the curled wool of which resembles fur.

ma dras'. (mȧ-drȧs') A fine cotton fabric, usually corded or figured.

serge (sûrj) A twilled woolen fabric used for clothing.

si le'si a (-shĭ-ȧ) A twilled cotton fabric used for dress linings, originally made of linen in Silesia, Prussia.

per cale' (pĕr-kāl') A closely woven cotton fabric with smooth finish.

nain'sook (nān'sŏŏk) A thin cotton muslin, plain or striped.

baize (bāz) A coarse wool stuff, often with a long nap.

buck'ram A coarse cloth of linen or hemp, stiffened with glue.

mo'hair A fabric of smooth, lustrous wool and cotton mixed, much resembling alpaca.

mus'lin (mŭz') Various thin cotton cloths.

cal'i co Cheap cotton cloth printed with a figured pattern.

cam'bric A fine, thin, white fabric of flax or linen.

me ri'no (mĕ-rē') A fine fabric made of wool or fine cotton and wool.

kha'ki (kä'kĕ) A stout, brownish cotton cloth.

gros'grain (grō') Silk or ribbon having heavy transverse cords.

bom ba zine' (-bȧ-zēn') A twilled dress fabric having a silk warp and a worsted filling.

cot'ton A soft, white, fibrous substance, composed of twisted hairs which grow on the seeds of the cotton plant.

tweed A soft, flexible fabric made of wool.

wor'sted (wŏŏs'tĕd) Well-twisted yarn, spun of long-staple wool; cloth made of such yarn.

broad'cloth (brôd') A fine, smooth-faced woolen cloth.

cham'bray (shăm'brȧ) A gingham woven in plain colors with linen finish.

crin'o line (-lĭn) A kind of stiff cloth.

flan'nel A soft, woolen cloth of loose texture.

dim'i ty A thin cotton corded fabric.

bal brig'gan A cotton knitted fabric for either hosiery or underwear.

cra ven ette′ (-v'n-ĕt′)	Woolen cloth made waterproof.
her′ring bone	A textile material made with the diagonal lines arranged alternately, so as to form a continuous zigzag pattern.
An go′ra (ăŋ-gō′rȧ)	A city in Asia Minor. Angora cloth is made of Angora wool, or mohair.
em broid′er y	Needlework used to ornament textile fabrics.
nee′dles (-d'lz)	Instruments for sewing, usually of steel, sharp at one end, with an eyehole for thread.
Chan til′ly (shăn-)	A delicate kind of lace, usually black, with a floral pattern.
passe men′terie (pȧs-mĕn′trĭ)	Trimmings, especially of beads, braids, and cords.
Va len ciennes′ (vȧ-lăN-syĕn′)	A kind of lace, made originally in Valenciennes, France.
fringe	An ornamental border consisting of projecting threads of ends of fabric twisted or plaited together.
ja bot′ (zhȧ-bō′)	A trimming consisting of a piece of ruffled lace, etc., worn by women down the front of dress.
lin ge rie′ (lăN-zh'rē′)	Linen and cotton underwear worn by women.
rib′bon (-ŭn)	A narrow woven fabric usually of silk, employed for dress trimming.
chin chil′la (-ȧ)	A heavy, long-napped, tufted woolen cloth.
er′mine (ûr′mĭn)	A white fur with black spots at regular intervals.
seal′skin	The fur of a seal, after the removal of the coarse outer hair.
che nille′ (shĕ-nēl′)	A kind of tufted cord of silk or cotton for fringes, etc.
cro chet′ (-shā′)	Lacy work knitted with a hooked needle.
Ren ais sance′ (-ĕ-săns′)	A variety of showy lace made of braid, joined by lace stitches.
ap pli qué′ (-plē-kā′)	Ornamental patterns put on textiles.
tas′sel	A pendant ornament ending in a tuft of loose threads.
but′ton	A catch of various forms and materials designed to fasten together parts of dress.
fich′u (fĭsh′ōō)	A kind of ornamental three-cornered cape worn by women as a covering for the shoulders or head.
moi ré′ (mwä-rā′)	Watered; having a watered or clouded appearance.
suède (swād)	A leather tanned on the bleached side so as to leave an undressed surface.
tulle (tōōl)	A thin, fine silk net, plain or dotted, used for veils, hats, etc.

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buck'le — An ornamental device for uniting two loose ends.

pa ja'mas (pȧ-jä'mȧz) — A night garment consisting of a blouse and loose trousers or drawers.

wool'en (wo͝ol') — Made of wool.

ve lours' (vē-lo͝or') — A textile fabric having a pile like that of velvet.

par'a sol (-ȧ-sŏl) — A light, portable sunshade.

thread (ĕ) — A fine cord of cotton or linen.

e las'tic — Fabric rendered elastic by fine strings of India rubber woven in ; an India rubber band.

ei'der down (Ī-) — The down of the eider duck.

hem'stitched (-stĭcht) — Ornamented with needlework at the head of a hem.

neg li gee' (-zhā') — An easy, unceremonious attire.

tow'el ing — Cloth for towels.

um brel'la (-ȧ) — A shade carried in the hand as protection from the rain.

zeph'yr (zĕf'ĕr) — A yarn or worsted used for knitting and embroidery.

sel'vage (-vĕj) — The edge of a woven fabric, so formed as to prevent raveling.

pin'a fore — An apron worn by children.

rem'nant — An unsold end of a piece of goods.

in'ter lin ing (-lĭn-) — A lining between the outside fabric of a garment and the ordinary lining.

mer'cer ized (mûr') — Treated with a solution of caustic alkali which gives a silky luster.

tex'tile (-tĭl) — Woven or capable of being woven.

un'der wear — The garments worn under outside clothing.

seer'suck er (sĕr') — A light linen fabric with alternating and slightly craped stripes.

pat'tern (-ĕrn) — Anything used as a guide or model for making things.

ruch'ing (rōōsh') — A quilted or ruffled strip of fine fabric, usually worn at the neck or wrist.

mous que taire' (mōōs-kĕ-târ') — Short for mousquetaire glove, which has a long, loose wrist.

blan'ket — A heavy, loosely woven fabric, usually of wool and having a nap, used as a bed covering.

Bal mor'al (-mŏr') A stout boot, lacing in front.

gai'ter (gā') A covering of cloth or leather fitting down upon the shoe to the instep.

Ox'ford A kind of low shoe.

blu'cher (blo͞o') A kind of shoe in which the tongue and toe are one piece of leather.

slip'per A light shoe which may be slipped on with ease.

con'gress A high shoe having sides made of elastic material.

moc'ca sin (mŏk ȧ-) A shoe of deerskin or other soft leather.

san'dal A kind of shoe consisting of a sole strapped to the foot.

calf'skin (kăf') A superior kind of leather made of the skin of a calf.

tanned (tănd) Converted into leather by impregnation of oak bark or some other form of tannic acid.

colt A kind of leather used in shoes.

mo roc'co A fine leather prepared from goatskin.

rus'set A kind of reddish brown leather.

pat'ent A kind of leather having a hard, glossy surface.

vi'ci (vī'sī) Black, glazed, chrome-tanned kid.

coun'ter The back leather or heel part of a boot or shoe upper.

in'step The arched middle portion of the human foot or of a shoe.

tongue (tŭng) The flap of thin leather under the lacing or buckles of a boot or shoe.

sole The part of the shoe on which the bottom of the foot rests.

welt A narrow strip of leather around a shoe between the upper leather and sole.

shank The narrow part of the sole beneath the instep.

vamp The part of a boot or shoe above the sole or welt in front of the ankle seam.

fox'ing Repairing a boot or shoe with new front upper leather.

eye'let A small hole, strengthened on edge, to receive a cord or fastener.

grain'ing (grān') Softening and raising the hair side of a piece of leather.

ec'sta sy (ĕk'stȧ-) Rapture, bliss.

cap'i tal Pertaining to head; principal: capital city.

Cap'i tol The building in which the Congress of the United States or a state legislature meets.

anx i'e ty (ăng-zī') Uneasiness of mind; concern about future events.

dy'na mite (dī'nȧ-) An explosive of nitroglycerin absorbed in porous material.

jour'ney (jûr') Travel or passage from one place to another; a trip.

ex pla na'tion (-plȧ-) Act of expounding or interpreting; that which explains.

liq'uor (lĭk'ẽr) Any liquid substance; an alcoholic beverage.

dis turb'ance (-tûr') Any interruption of a state of peace or quiet.

mil lion aire' (-yŭn-âr') A person possessing a million dollars or more.

nic'o tine (-tĭn) A very poisonous alkaloid, which is the active principle of tobacco.

cur'va ture (kûr'vȧ-tu̇r) A curving or bending; a bend; a curve. An abnormal curving of the spine.

phar'ma cy (fär'mȧ-) A place where medicines are compounded or dispensed; a drug store.

de form'i ty (-fôr') Want of proper form or symmetry; distortion.

ac'cu ra cy (ăk'ŭ-rȧ-) Exactness, correctness, precision.

mos qui'toes (-kē') Insects capable of puncturing the skin of man and other animals and sucking blood.

in'ter est Title or share in a thing; a rate per cent of money paid for the use of money.

cour'te sy (kûr') Politeness, civility, courtliness.

im prove'ment (-proo̅v') Act, state, or result of improving or bettering.

ne ces'si ty Something indispensable or absolutely requisite.

po si'tion (-zĭsh'ŭn) Posture, attitude, pose; place.

mar'ket (mär') A place or assembly for selling and buying commodities; opportunity for buying or selling.

in'fan cy The first part of life, early childhood.

quar'rel (kwŏr') A disagreement; an angry dispute, contest, or strife.

sin'ew (-ū) A tendon; a nerve; a muscle.

a mal'ga mate (*ȧ*-măl'gȧ-) — To compound or mix with another metal; to merge into a single body.

dex'ter ous — Ready and expert in the use of body or limbs; skillful in contrivance.

e nough' (-nŭf') — Sufficient, ample. Sufficiently, fully. A sufficiency.

rec'i pe — A prescription for making some combination, mixture, or preparation of materials.

sed'en ta ry — Accustomed to sit much or long; characterized by or requiring much sitting.

im pugn' (-pūn') — To call in question; to oppose as false.

prin'ci pal (-păl) — Occupying the first place or rank; chief. A presiding or chief officer.

prin'ci ple (-p'l) — A source or origin; a fundamental truth; a settled rule of action.

de funct' — Dead, deceased.

i ras'ci ble (ī-răs'ĭ-b'l) — Easily provoked or inflamed to anger; irritable.

par a pher na'li a (-*ȧ*-fĕr-nā'lĭ-*ȧ*) — Furnishings or apparatus, articles of equipment.

se'ri al — Appearing in successive parts or numbers.

the o ret'i cal — Depending on theory; speculative.

im promp'tu — Made or done without previous study. Anything done offhand.

nine'teen — Nine plus ten; the number greater than eighteen by a unit.

nine'ti eth — One of ninety equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. Next after eighty-ninth.

scheme (skēm) — Plan, purpose.

det ri men'tal — Injurious, hurtful.

hon'or a ry (ŏn'ĕr-) — Done or conferred as a sign or token of honor.

ab'so lute — Complete, perfect; unlimited, arbitrary.

main'te nance (mān') — Support, sustenance; means of living.

pic tur esque' (-tŭr-ĕsk') — Forming a pleasing picture; graphic; quaint.

dis as'trous (-trŭs) — Attended with loss; very unfortunate, calamitous.

hor i zon'tal — Parallel to the horizon; flat, level.

ar is to crat'ic — Of or pertaining to a government of nobles; partaking of or characteristic of aristocracy.

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al'mond (ä'mŭnd) A nutlike kernel of the fruit of the almond tree.

cay enne', or **Cayenne** (kā-ĕn') A very hot and pungent pepper.

cin'na mon (ȧ-mŭn) The aromatic bark of an East Indian tree.

tea Prepared dried leaves of the tea plant; the beverage made from tea.

cof'fee (kŏf'ĭ) The seeds of a plant; the beverage made from these seeds when roasted and ground.

Ja'va (jä'vȧ) A variety of coffee.

Mo'cha (mō'kȧ) A variety of coffee.

co'coa (-kō) The pulverized seeds of the chocolate tree; the beverage made from them.

fa ri'na (fȧ-rī'nȧ or -rē') A fine flour made from cereal grains; starch.

gin'ger The pungent aromatic root of the ginger plant.

hom'i ny Corn hulled and coarsely ground.

horse'rad ish The root of the horse-radish plant, ground and used as a relish.

may on naise' (mā-ŏ-nāz') A thick sauce used as a dressing for salad.

mo las'ses (-ĕz) The thick brown sirup which drains from sugar in process of manufacture.

mar'ma lade (mär'mȧ-) A preserve made of the pulp of fruit.

mus'tard (-tȧrd) A powder composed of ground mustard seed.

nut'meg The seed of an East Indian tree, much used as a spice.

ol'ive (-ĭv) The fruit of the olive tree, eaten as a relish.

pic'ca lil li A pickle of chopped vegetables and pungent spices.

pick'le Any article of food which has been preserved in brine or in vinegar.

gher'kin (gûr') A miniature cucumber used for pickling.

Pear'line (pûrl'ēn) The trade name of a washing powder.

pre serves' (-zûrvz') That which is preserved, as fruit, etc.

sug'ar (shŏŏg'ẽr) A sweet crystalline substance occurring in many plant juices and constituting an important article of food.

sir'up (sĭr'ŭp) A thick sweet liquid.

as par'a gus (-*ȧ*-) A plant cultivated for its young shoots, esteemed as a table delicacy.

dan'de li on (-lī-) A bitter herb, often cooked and eaten.

pars'nip (pärs') A vegetable of the turnip family.

car'rot (-*ŭ*t) A plant with a root of reddish yellow color, used as a vegetable.

pars'ley (pärs') An herb used to flavor soups, etc., or to garnish.

thyme (tīm) A pungent aromatic plant used in seasoning.

cab'bage (kăb'*ă*j) A vegetable with a short stem, upon which is crowded a mass of leaves forming a dense head.

let'tuce (-ĭs) A plant having crisp leaves, which are used as a salad.

rad'ish A pungent, fleshy root, eaten raw as a salad.

cu'cum ber (kū'kŭm-) A vegetable, pickled or eaten green as a salad.

cau'li flow er (kô') A variety of the cabbage, having flower clusters instead of leaves.

on'ion (ŭn'yŭn) A garden vegetable having a pungent taste and odor.

cel'er y (sĕl') A plant of the parsley family, whose leafstalks are eaten raw or cooked.

pump'kin (pŭmp') A large gourdlike fruit, used in cooking.

po ta'to An underground, starchy vegetable.

rhu'barb (rōō'bärb) Acid leafstocks of a coarse herb, used for sauce.

spin'ach (-*ă*j) A cultivated plant whose leaves are eaten after boiling.

tur'nip (tûr') A thick, edible, roundish root, eaten when boiled.

to ma'toes (-mā'tōz) Large round fruit, red or yellow when ripe.

matches (măch'ĕz) Slender pieces of wood tipped with a mixture by means of which fire is produced.

yeast (yēst) A vegetable substance which produces fermentation, used for raising dough.

bou illon' (bōō-yôn' or bōōl-yôn') A clear soup.

mul li ga taw'ny (-ĭ-gȧ-tô') A very strongly flavored soup of meat and curry.

gel'a tin (jĕl'*ȧ*-) A hard, transparent, tasteless substance, obtained from connective animal tissue, as skin, hoof, or horns.

tap i o'ca (-kȧ) A coarse granular preparation used in puddings.

a'pri cot (ā'prĭ-) — An oval fruit between a peach and plum in flavor.

cran'ber ry — An acid berry of bright red color.

grapes (grāps) — Smooth-skinned, juicy berries, growing in clusters on vines.

per sim'mon (pĕr . . . ŭn) — A sweet, plum-like fruit.

ap'ple — The firm-fleshed, round fruit of an apple tree.

prune (prōōn) — A plum dried without fermentation.

rai'sin (rā'z'n) — A grape of a special variety, dried.

ba na'na (bȧ-nä'nȧ) — A tropical fruit having a soft pulp and luscious taste.

can'ta loupe (-lōōp or -lōp) — A variety of muskmelon having a flesh of a reddish orange color.

cit'ron (sĭt'rŭn) — A fruit resembling a lemon, but larger and less acid.

grape'fruit (-frōōt) — A tropical fruit with a very bitter rind and inner skin, but valued for its highly flavored, somewhat acid pulp.

quince (kwĭns) — A bitter fruit resembling a large yellow apple, used for jelly.

mel'on (-ŭn) — A large, juicy fruit, growing on vines.

or'ange (-ĕnj) — A juicy acid or sweet tropical fruit.

pine'ap ple — The juicy fruit of a tropical plant, resembling in shape the cone of the pine tree.

rasp'ber ry (răz') — A red, purple, black, or yellow fruit, used for dessert and preserves.

straw ber ry — The fragrant edible berry of a small plant.

tan'ger ine (-jĕr-ēn) — A variety of small-sized orange.

cheese (chēz) — The consolidated curd of milk, used as an article of food.

Brie (brē) — A kind of soft cream cheese made in Brie, France.

Ca mem bert (kȧ-mäN-bâr') — A soft, unpressed cream cheese made in the vicinity of Camembert, France.

E'dam — A Dutch pressed cheese of yellow color, so called from the village of Edam, near Amsterdam, Holland.

Lim'burg er — A soft cheese made in the Belgian province of Limburg.

Roque fort' (rōk-fôr' or rōk'fôrt) — A highly flavored, blue-molded cheese made at Roquefort, France.

Neuf châ tel' (nû-shȧ-) — A soft, white cream cheese.

an cho'vies (-chō'vĭz) Small, herring-like fish.
cav i ar' (-är') The prepared and salted roe of the sturgeon and other large fish.
sar dine' (sär-dēn') A small herring preserved in olive oil.
floun'der Any member of the flatfish family.
hal'i but The largest species of marine flatfish.
her'ring A small fish abundant in the temperate and colder parts of the North Atlantic.
scal'lop (skŏl'ŭp) A bivalve shell-fish.
stur'geon (stûr'jŭn) A large fish, found in fresh and salt water.
chick'en A young barnyard fowl.
tur'key (tûr') A bird of the pheasant family, originally found wild in America, but now domesticated.
cream (krēm) The fatty part of milk.
co'co nut The fruit of the coco palm.
flour The finely ground meal of wheat.
oat'meal (ōt'mēl) Meal made of oats.
sal'ad A preparation of vegetables, fruit, fish, or meat, dressed with salt, vinegar, oil, etc.
va nil'la (vȧ-nĭl'ȧ) A flavoring extract made of the podlike capsules of the vanilla plant.
ba'con The back and sides of a pig, salted and smoked.
Bo lo'gna (-nyȧ) A large sausage made of beef, veal, and pork, chopped fine, seasoned, and inclosed in a skin.
sau'sage (sô') Minced and highly seasoned meat, commonly inclosed in a cylindrical case or skin.
suc'co tash Beans and kernels of corn boiled together.
mac a ro'ni (-ȧ-rō') A flour paste dried in long, slender tubes and used, when cooked, as food.
spa ghet'ti (spȧ-gĕt') A variety of macaroni, made in cords of small diameter but larger than vermicelli.
ver mi cel'li (vûr) A paste of small grained wheat, dried in a slender tube form.
pa'pri ka (pä'prĕ-kä) A Turkish pepper.
sal e ra'tus Cooking soda.

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car'pet (kär') — A heavy woven floor covering, usually of wool.

li no'le um — A floor covering made of linseed oil and ground cork on a canvas backing.

mat'ting — A floor covering made of straw.

Ax'min ster (ăks') — A variety of Turkey carpet woven by machine.

Brus sels (-ĕlz) — A carpet made of colored worsted yarns with a foundation web of strong linen thread.

Smyr'na (smûr'nȧ) — A variety of carpet or rug originally manufactured at Smyrna in Asia Minor.

o ri en'tal — Pertaining to the Orient or East. A carpet from the Orient.

Wil'ton — A carpet or rug woven similar to the Brussels but with the loops cut, forming an elastic pile.

in'grain — A carpet made entirely of wool, dyed before being woven.

mo quette' (-kĕt') — A carpet with a velvety surface, made by fastening tufts of soft woolen yarn on a groundwork of cotton.

tap'es try — A carpet in which the designs are printed before the carpet is woven.

bam boo' — A woody grass, abundant in the tropics.

ce'dar (-dĕr) — A fragrant wood of remarkable durability.

wal'nut (wôl') — A hard, dark-colored wood, valuable for furniture.

ma hog'a ny (mȧ-hŏg'ȧ-nĭ) — A hard, fine-grained, reddish wood.

rat tan — The long, slender, flexible stems of a palm, used in making furniture.

ve neer' — A thin layer of finely finished wood, fastened upon a commoner surface.

brack'et — A shelf supported against a wall

suite (swēt) — A number of rooms connected together.

carv'ing (kärv') — Wood carved or cut in an artistic or decorative manner.

jar di nière (zhär-dē-nyâr') — An ornamental stand or receptacle for plants.

lac'quer (lăk'ĕr) — A varnish consisting of a solution of shellac in alcohol.

man'tel — The shelf above a fireplace.

cush'ion (kōōsh'ŭn) — A case or bag stuffed with some soft and elastic material.

Os'ter moor (-mōōr) — A kind of mattress, named after its manufacturer.

buf fet′ (bŏŏ-fā′)	A sideboard or counter for refreshments.
set tee′	A medium-sized sofa with arms and a back, usually not upholstered.
so′fa (-fȧ)	A long seat, usually upholstered and having a back and arms.
ward′robe (wôrd′)	A portable closet for clothes.
che val′ glass (shĕ-)	A large mirror swinging on horizontal pivots in a frame.
tête-à-tête′ (tāt-ȧ-tāt′)	A short sofa for two persons.
tab′o ret	A small stand.
cup′board (kŭb′ẽrd)	A small closet.
couch	A structure on which to rest or sleep.
mir′ror (-ẽr)	A looking glass.
lounge	A couch with little or no back.
chif fo nier′ (shĭf-ō-nēr′)	An ornamental cabinet; a high, narrow bureau.
di′van	A cushioned seat or a large low sofa or couch.
dress′er	A bureau.
dav′en port	A kind of writing desk; a kind of sofa.
bur′lap	A coarse fabric made of jute or hemp.
ex cel′si or	Curled shreds of wood used for stuffing upholstered furniture, etc.
up hol′ster (-hōl′)	To furnish with stuffing, springs, coverings, or trimmings.
ot′to man	A stuffed seat without a back, originally used in Turkey.
ped′es tal	A base or support.
mis′sion (mĭsh′ŭn)	A plain style of furniture, originally used in the Catholic missions of California and Mexico.
sec′tion al	Furniture made in sections which can be joined together as needed.
leath′er et (lĕth′ẽr-)	A paper product embossed in imitation of leather.
co lo′ni al	A style of architecture used in America in the eighteenth century or an imitation of that style.
mold′ing	A plane or curved narrow surface, either sunk or projecting, used for ornamentation.

hos pi ta ble (-tə-b'l) Receiving and entertaining strangers or guests generously and kindly.

wit'ti cism (-sĭz'm) A witty saying.

dwell ing Residence, abode.

ab surd'i ty (-sûr'dĭ-) That which is ridiculous or incongruous.

on'er ous (-ŭs) Burdensome, oppressive.

pu sil lan'i mous (pū-) Destitute of manly strength and firmness of mind; cowardly.

un mis tak'a ble (-tāk') Not capable of being mistaken or misunderstood; clear, obvious, evident.

em'is sa ry A disguised or secret agent; a spy; a scout.

friv'o lous Of little weight or importance; given to trifling.

mo not'o nous Wearisomely uniform.

cel'lu loid A substance resembling ivory, composed of soluble guncotton and camphor.

vin dic'tive (-tĭv) Revengeful, retaliatory.

gra tu'i tous Given freely or without recompense.

o paque' (pāk') Not reflecting or giving out light; not transparent.

tru'ant (trōō') Wandering from business or duty; absent from school without leave. One who shirks or is truant.

scaf'fold (-ōld) Any of various temporary structures of timber, etc.; a platform for exhibiting a spectacle or for seating spectators at a show.

ju've nile (jōō'vĕ-nīl) Young, youthful. A youth; a player of youthful parts.

ar til ler y (ăr-) Mounted guns or ordnance; the men and officers who have charge of them.

in'do lent Lazy, inactive.

sem'blance Likeness, resemblance, similarity.

res'i dence (rĕz'ĭ-dĕns) Act or fact of abiding or dwelling in a place for some time; home, abode.

res'i dents (-dĕnts) Those who reside in a place.

prop'er ty That to which a person has a legal title.

per suade' (pĕr-swād') To influence or gain over by argument or advice; to convince.

neph'ew (nĕf'ū) The son of a brother or a sister.

a bil'i ty (ȧ-)	Capability, skill, capacity.
dun'geon (-jŭn)	A close, dark prison ; a dark, underground cell.
no to'ri ous	Widely or commonly known, usually unfavorably.
scru'ti ny (skrōō')	Close examination, minute inspection.
va'can cy	Emptiness.
af fair' (-fâr')	Matter, concern, business of any kind.
yacht (yŏt)	A vessel larger than a rowboat, used either for private pleasure or as a vessel of state to convey distinguished persons from one place to another.
breath (ĕ)	A vapor given off ; air inhaled and exhaled in respiration ; power of respiration ; a slight breeze.
tough (tŭf)	Yielding to force without breaking ; capable of resisting great strain ; strong ; hard.
dis tinct'	Distinguished by nature or station ; individual ; well-defined.
prop'er	Belonging to the essential constitution ; fitting, appropriate, respectable.
bois'ter ous	Rough, violent, noisy.
twelve	The number next after eleven.
twelfth	One of twelve equal parts of a whole ; the ordinal of twelve.
con cise'ly (-sīs')	Briefly, in a condensed manner.
dis con'so late	Deeply dejected, hopelessly sad, comfortless.
in sa'ti a ble (-shĭ-ȧ-)	Incapable of being satisfied or appeased.
mus'cu lar (-lȧr)	Of or pertaining to a muscle or a system of muscles ; possessing muscular strength.
ob'so lete	No longer in use ; antiquated.
de light'ful (-līt'fo͝ol)	Highly pleasing, affording great pleasure and satisfaction.
pop'u lar (-lȧr)	Of or pertaining to the common people ; pleasing to people in general.
ri dic'u lous	Unworthy of serious consideration, absurd.
ut'ter ance	Vocal expression, articulation, speech.
spon ta'ne ous	Acting by internal impulse, energy, or natural law ; without external force.
prompt'ly	Instantly, without delay.

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ham'mer	An instrument for driving nails, etc.
hatch'et (hăch')	A small ax with a short handle.
nails (nālz)	Pieces of metal pointed and headed to be driven into wood with a hammer.
crow'bar (krō'bär)	A bar of iron, usually wedge-shaped at the point, used as a lever.
cut'ler y (-lēr-)	Edged or cutting instruments.
ra'zor (-zēr)	A keen edged cutting instrument used in shaving the face or head.
scis'sors (sĭz'ērz)	An instrument consisting of two cutting blades with handles.
knife (nīf)	A cutting instrument consisting of a thin blade fastened to a handle.
shears (shērz)	Large scissors.
re volv'er	A firearm with a cylinder of several chambers to be discharged in succession.
ri'fle (-f'l)	A firearm having upon its bore spiral grooves to impart rotary motion to the projectile.
ax'le (ăk's'l)	The pin on which a wheel revolves.
hinge	A joint on which a door or gate turns or swings.
pin'cers (-sērz)	An instrument having two grasping jaws working on a pivot.
pli'ers	A kind of small pincers with long jaws, used for bending metal rods or wire.
screen	A portable covered framework in the nature of a partition ; a grating of fine wire.
tongs	An instrument with two legs for taking hold of something.
tweez'ers (twēz')	A small, pincerlike implement for grasping or extracting.
cal'i pers	A two-legged, bent instrument, fastened together with a spring or hinge, used for measuring.
car'tridge (kär'trĭj)	A shell holding a complete charge for a firearm.
gim'let (gĭm')	A small tool with a screw point and a cross handle for boring holes.
pad'lock	A portable lock, usually jointed at one end.
scythe (sīth)	A long, curved-blade instrument for mowing grass by hand.
skate	A metallic runner or set of wheels with a frame to fit the shoe.
twine	A strong thread.

can'is ter	A small box or case for holding tea, coffee, etc.
fau'cet (fô')	A fixture for drawing liquid from a pipe or other vessel.
fix'ture (-tŭr)	That which is fixed or attached to something as a permanent appendage.
pul'ley (pŏŏl')	A wheel of any size, used to transmit power by means of a band, rope, or chain.
sprin'kler	A device for spraying plants, etc. ; a cart for watering roads.
wring'er (ring')	A machine for pressing water out of anything.
grid'i ron (-i-ŭrn)	A grated iron utensil for broiling food over coals.
nip'pers	Small pincers for holding, breaking, or cutting.
cast'er	A small wheel on a pivot, on which furniture is supported.
re flec'tor (-tẽr)	A polished surface that reflects light or heat.
horse'shoe (hôrs'shōō)	A narrow plate of iron conformed to the rim of a horse's foot.
lawn mower	A machine with blades used to clip the grass on lawns.
sta'ple (-p'l)	A loop of wire, bent and pointed to be driven into wood.
swiv'el	A part that turns on a headed bolt or pin
for'ceps (fôr')	A pair of pincers or tongs.
pro trac'tor (-tẽr)	An instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper.
fur'nace (fûr')	An inclosed place in which heat is produced by the combustion of fuel.
cor'ru gat ed (-gāt-)	Bent into a series of alternate ridges and grooves to give greater stiffness.
ja panned' (-păn'd')	Treated, or coated, with japan.
chis'el (chĭz')	A metal tool with a cutting edge at the end of a blade.
fas'ten er (fâs''n-)	Anything that binds or makes fast, as a lock, bolt, bar, or buckle.
skil'let	A small metal vessel with a handle.
straight'edge	A bar or slip of wood, metal, etc., having one or more edges for drawing straight lines.
col'an der (kŭl')	A vessel having its lower half perforated for use as a strainer.
screw (skrōō)	A cylinder, grooved or threaded in an advancing spiral on its outer surface.

de spair' (-spâr')	State of being without hope, despondency.
co los'sal	Huge, gigantic.
mer i to'ri ous	Deserving; worthy of regard or honor.
proph'e sy (prŏf'ĕ-sĭ)	To foretell future events, especially by divine inspiration.
proph'e cy (-sĭ)	A prediction of something to take place in the future.
in'stinct	Natural inward impulse; a natural aptitude or knack.
com pen'di um	An abridgment or abstract.
nos'tril	An external opening of the nose.
tro'phy (-fĭ)	Anything preserved as a memorial of victory.
scan'dal ous	Offending the conscience or moral feelings; disgraceful to reputation; libelous.
pro mis'cu ous	Mingled, confused, indiscriminate.
per haps'	By chance, peradventure.
con gen'ial (-yăl)	Naturally adapted; pleasant and sympathetic
se'quence	A succession, a following or coming after.
triv'i al	Of little worth or importance, trifling, petty.
tre men'dous	Marvelously great; terrible.
cor'pu lent (kôr')	Bulky, very fat, obese.
mod'er ate	Not excessive, reasonable.
in vol'un ta ry	Without will or choice; done unwillingly.
per'emp to ry (or pĕr-ĕmp')	Imperative, obligatory; precluding discussion or hesitation.
mon'e ta ry	Of or pertaining to coinage or currency.
film	A thin skin; a thin, sensitized coating which receives photographic impressions.
prox im'i ty	Nearness, neighborhood, vicinity.
cov'et ous (kŭv')	Very desirous; avaricious.
ti'di ness	Neatness.

re cu'per ate	To recover, to restore to health; to recover health.
au then'tic (ô-)	Genuine; duly authorized; trustworthy.
tem'po ra ri ly	Not permanently.
in de fat'i ga ble (-gā-b'l)	Untiring, unwearying.
ben e fi'cial (-fĭsh'ăl)	Useful, helpful, profitable.
os'cil late (ŏs'ĭ-)	To swing backward and forward, to vibrate.
ob'li ga to ry (-gā-tō-)	Requiring performance or forbearance of some act; binding in law or conscience.
punc'tu al (-tū-)	Observing or done at the exact time.
ar ti fi'cial (ăr-tĭ-fĭsh')	Made or contrived by art; not natural; assumed, affected.
vi'sion a ry (vĭzh'ŭn-)	Existing only in the imagination, unreal; an unpractical schemer.
vir'tu ous (vûr'tū-)	Righteous; chaste.
fif'ti eth	The ordinal of fifty.
ap pear'ance (-pēr')	Act of appearing or becoming visible; aspect.
colo'nel (kûr')	The commanding officer of a regiment.
ker'nel (kûr')	Grain or seed; the edible substance of a nut or fruit stone.
vic to'ri ous	Conquering, triumphant.
sal'a ble (sāl')	Capable of being sold, marketable.
gro tesque' (tĕsk')	Absurdly incongruous or awkward.
brusque (brŏŏsk)	Rough and short in manner, blunt, abrupt.
va lid'i ty (vă-)	Strength, soundness; legal sufficiency or force.
jeal'ous y (jĕl')	Suspicious fear or watchfulness.
as sid'u ous (ă-sĭd'ū-)	Devoted, constant in application.
tend'en cy	Inclination, propensity, leaning.
e quiv'o cal (-kwĭv')	Having two or more significations equally applicable, ambiguous, doubtful.
trans ac'tion	The doing of any business; the thing done, affair.

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am'e thyst	A purple or bluish violet stone.
tur quoise' (-koiz')	A blue, bluish green, or greenish gray stone.
sap'phire (săf'ĭr)	A precious stone of a blue color.
to'paz	A precious stone, usually yellow.
gar'net (gär')	A precious stone of a deep red color.
em'er ald	A precious stone of a rich, deep green color.
o'pal	A precious stone of milky hue, exhibiting a play of various colors.
sar'do nyx (sär')	A kind of onyx.
ber'yl (bĕr'ĭl)	A mineral of varying colors, used when transparent as a precious stone.
jade	A stone, commonly of a pale to dark green color, but sometimes whitish, capable of a fine polish.
tour'ma line (tōōr'mȧ-lĭn)	A transparent mineral of various colors, some varieties of which are used as gems.
chrys'o lite (krĭs'ŏ-līt)	A green-colored and sometimes transparent gem.
scar'ab	A gem or seal cut in the form of a beetle.
chrys'o prase	An apple-green variety of quartz of a dull, flinty luster.
car'bun cle (kär')	A beautiful gem of a deep red color.
cam'e o	A precious stone or shell on which figures are engraved in relief.
chal ced'o ny (kăl-sĕd')	A variety of quartz, resembling in color diluted milk.
spin'el (spĭn')	A mineral occurring in octahedrons of great hardness and various colors.
ca bo chon' (kȧ-bŏ-shôn')	A stone of convex form, highly polished, but not faceted.
quartz (kwôrtz)	A mineral compound of silica.
la'pis laz'u li (lă' . . . lī)	A stone whose characteristic color is a rich azure blue.
a qua ma rine' (ā-kwȧ-mȧ-rēn')	A transparent variety of beryl, typically of a bluish green color, used as a gem.
am'a zon ite (-īt)	A variety of stone of a green color.
dou'blets (dŭb'lĕts)	Counterfeit gems, composed of two pieces of crystal, with a color between them; also, pieces of paste or glass covered by a veneer of real stone.
ba roque' (bȧ-rōk')	Irregular in form, said especially of a pearl.

brace'let	An ornamental band worn on arm or wrist.
as say' (-sā')	Examination and determination as to weight, measure, quality, etc.
an neal' (-nēl')	To subject to high heat, with subsequent cooling, for the purpose of softening thoroughly and rendering less brittle.
re fine'	To reduce to a fine, unmixed, or pure state; to free from dross or alloy.
o pal es'cence	The quality of resembling opal in its reflection of light.
ir i des'cence	The rainbowlike play of colors exhibited by certain bodies.
brooch (brōch)	An ornamental dress-clasp.
sig'net	A seal.
tal'is man	An amulet or charm.
plaques (pláks)	Ornamental brooches or the like worn on the person, especially as the badges of an honorary order.
chat'e laine (shăt'ĕ-lān)	An ornamental hook, clasp, or brooch worn at a woman's waist, having a chain to attach things to.
lor gnette' (lôr-nyĕt')	An eyeglass or eyeglasses with a long handle; an opera glass.
pend'ant	A hanging appendage, especially an ornamental one, as an earring.
la val lière' (lå-vål-yâr')	A pendant ornament consisting of or set with one, two, or three gems.
sau toir' (sō-twär')	A chain or ribbon, worn around the neck, with the ends forming a cross.
cloi son né' (klwá-zō-nā' or kloi-)	Inlaid between partitions, said of a surface decoration in enamel when the designs are outlined with bent wire.
eb'on y	A hard, heavy, and durable wood.
fil'i gree	Ornamental work, now usually of gold, silver, or copper wire.
in i'tials (-ĭsh')	The letters of an individual's name.
scroll	Something, usually an ornament, in form resembling a roll of paper.
bul'lion (bo͝ol'yŭn)	Gold or silver, considered merely as so much metal without regard to value.
car'at	The weight of 3.17 grains, used for weighing precious stones; a twenty-fourth part used in estimating the firmness of gold.
sol i taire' (-târ')	A single diamond or other gem set alone.
ab a lo'ne (-ā-)	A shell lined with mother of pearl used in inlaying, etc.
fac'et (făs')	One of the small cut and polished plane surfaces of a precious stone.

pshaw (shô) — An exclamation used as an expression of contempt or disdain.

af fil'i ate — To unite; to be intimately connected or associated with.

vol'a tile (-*a*-til) — Easily wasting away by evaporation; light-hearted, changeable.

mas'cu line (-lĭn) — Of or pertaining to the male sex.

fem'i nine (-nĭn) — Of or pertaining to the female sex.

con'crete — Not abstract; particular. A compact mass of lime, sand, etc., used for building. (v. con crete').

u nique' (nēk') — Single in kind or excellence.

prof'it — A pecuniary gain. To be of advantage.

proph'et (prŏf') — One who foretells future events, especially one inspired by God.

am mu ni'tion (-nĭsh'ŭn) — Powder, balls, etc., used in charging firearms.

ex'qui site (-kwĭ-zĭt) — Carefully wrought or executed; giving keen pleasure, exact; intense.

per pet'u al — Never ceasing.

ur'gent (ûr') — Pressing; calling for immediate attention.

com mo'di ous — Comfortable, spacious, convenient.

val'iant (-yănt) — Intrepid in danger, courageous, brave.

mem'o ra ble (-*a*-b'l) — Worthy of remembrance, remarkable.

nev er the less' (-*th*ĕ-) — Notwithstanding, in spite of that, yet.

ar'du ous (är'*d*ū̆-) — Difficult, attended with great labor or exertion.

in cip'i ent — Initial; beginning to be or to show itself.

so lil'o quy (-kwĭ) — Act of talking to one's self; monologue.

vis'age (vĭz'*a*j) — The face, countenance, or look of a person or an animal.

in cor'ri gi ble — Bad beyond correction, irreclaimable.

sou ve nir' (sōō-vē-nēr') — That which serves as a reminder, a keepsake.

ex ploit' — A deed or act, especially one of renown. To make use of for one's own profit.

in es'ti ma ble (-*m*a-b'l) — Too valuable or excellent to be measured or fully appreciated: above all price.

drowned (dround)	Having perished by suffocation in the water.
ve'he mence	Impetuosity, violence.
scarce'ly (skârs'-)	With difficulty, barely, hardly.
haz'ard ous (-ĭr-dŭs)	Depending on chance, dangerous, risky.
rar'i ty (răr')	An uncommon thing; a thing valued for its scarcity.
in flu en'tial (-flōō-)	Exerting or possessing influence.
vi cis'si tude (vĭ-)	Change or succession from one thing to another.
awk'ward (-wĕrd)	Clumsy, ungraceful.
prov i den'tial	Effected by or referable to divine direction.
fraud'u lent (frôd')	Tricky, deceitful, dishonest; characterized by or founded on fraud.
sua'sion (swā'zhŭn)	Persuasion.
phys'i cal (fiz')	Of or pertaining to nature, natural science, or the body.
threw (thrōō)	Hurled.
through (thrōō)	From end to end of; by the agency of.
in im'i ta ble (-tă-b'l)	Matchless, beyond imitation.
pe cu'ni a ry	Pertaining to or consisting of money.
pe nu'ri ous	Miserly, excessively sparing in use of money.
crim'i nal	One who has committed a crime, a malefactor.
ve rac'i ty	Habitual observance of truth, truthfulness.
rath'er (răth')	Preferably; instead; somewhat.
ver'ti cal (vûr')	At right angles with the horizon, upright, perpendicular.
pres'ence (prĕz')	Act or state of being present or at hand.
bi tu'mi nous (bī-)	Having the qualities of or containing bitumen, an inflammable mineral substance. Bituminous coal = soft coal.
in ju'ri ous (-jōō')	Hurtful; harmful.
tal'ent	Intellectual ability; faculty, gift.

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ship'ment	Act of shipping or sending; goods shipped.
car'go (kär')	The lading or freight of a ship or other vessel.
dray'age (drā')	The charge for the use of a dray.
cart'age (kär')	The price paid for carting; act of carrying in a cart.
break'age brāk')	An allowance for things broken; space left unfilled in stowing the hold of a vessel.
leak'age (lēk')	An allowance or tare, of a certain rate per cent for loss by leaking.
por'tage (pōr')	Act or cost of carrying or transporting.
man'i fest	An invoice of a ship's cargo.
de mur'rage	Detention of vessels, cars, etc., after the time allowed for loading or unloading; the allowance for such detention.
trans por ta'tion (-pōr-)	Act of transporting, conveyance, removal.
im'port (-pōrt)	Merchandise brought into a country from without. (v. im port'.)
ex'port	Merchandise conveyed from one country to another. (v. ex port'.)
trans'it	Passage, transition, state of being carried.
steam'er (stēm')	A vessel propelled by steam.
ste've dore (-vē-dōr)	One whose occupation is to load and unload vessels in port.
voy'age (voi')	Journey by sea or water from one place, port, or country to another.
craft	A vessel.
car'ri er	A bearer; one engaged in the business of carrying goods for others for hire.
pri'mage	A small addition or percentage for use of cables, etc., in unloading, added to freight and belonging to the owner.
tare (târ)	A deduction from the weight of goods in allowance for the weight of the container of the goods.
net	Remaining after the deduction of all charges, outlay, and loss.
bulk'head	Any of the upright partitions separating the various compartments of a vessel.
re bate'	Deduction or remission.
light'er age	Act of unloading into a large, flat-bottomed boat; price paid for lightering.
dis charge' (-chärj')	Act of relieving of a charge or load.

ex change′	The process of settling accounts between parties residing at a distance without the use of money.
ca nal′	An artificial channel designed for navigation.
trans ship′	To transfer for further transportation from one ship to another.
rail′way	A permanent road having a line of rails providing a track for cars.
com part′ment (-pärt′)	One of the sections in which the hold of a ship is divided by water-tight bulkheads.
in′ter state	Pertaining to commerce between the states.
in ter ur′ban (-ûr′)	Going between or connecting cities or towns, as electric railways.
pas′sen ger	A traveler by some conveyance.
ex cur′sion (-kûr′shŭn)	A journey chiefly for recreation; a brief tour.
de′pot (-pō)	A station, a building for accommodation of passengers or freight.
sta′tion	A regular stopping place for the convenience of passengers.
vi′a duct (vī′ȧ)	A bridge, resting on masonry arches, for carrying a road or railroad over a valley, etc.
junc′tion	A place where lines of railway meet and cross.
lo co mo′tive	A railroad engine propelled by steam.
en′gine (-jĭn)	A machine by which physical force is converted into mechanical power; a locomotive.
Pull′man (pŏŏl′)	A kind of sleeping car, also a palace car, named after George M. Pullman.
ca boose′ (kȧ-bōōs′)	A car used on freight construction trains for workmen or the train crew.
gon′do la (-lȧ)	A long platform railroad car, either having no sides or very low sides.
cou′pler (kŭp′)	A link, ring, or shackle, to connect cars.
tend′er	A car attached to a locomotive for carrying a supply of fuel and water.
air brake (âr)	A brake operated by a piston which is driven either by compressed air or by the suction of a partial vacuum.
throt′tle valve	A valve regulating the supply of steam, gas, and air, to an engine.
pis′ton (-tŭn)	A sliding piece moved by, or moving against steam pressure.
time′-ta ble	A printed folder giving times of trains.
sig′nal	A sign made to give notice of a command or danger.

vo ra'cious (-shŭs) Ravenous, gluttonous.

sneeze A sudden, audible, spasmodic expiration of breath, chiefly through the nose.

ex tem po ra'ne ous Unpremeditated, unprepared, offhand.

in cen'di a ry Pertaining to the malicious burning of property; tending to inflame passion. A person who maliciously sets fire.

te'di ous (tē'dĭ-ŭs) Tiresome from continuance; wearisome.

a ē'ri al (ā-ē') Of, pertaining to, or inhabiting the air.

fi nan'cial (fĭ-) Pertaining to finance or money matters.

ob liv'i ous Forgetful; lost in thought.

in ac'cu ra cy (-rȧ-sĭ) Inexactness; the state of being incorrect.

a non'y mous (ȧ) Of unknown name; of unknown authorship.

vac'u um A space from which the air has been exhausted.

pros per'i ty Material well-being, success.

med'dle (mĕd''l) To interfere officiously.

med'al (mĕd'ăl) A small embossed disk conferred for achievement.

lu'di crous Droll, ridiculous.

de mol'ish To destroy, to ruin.

a dopt'ed (ȧ-) Taken by adoption; accepted from some one else.

a dapt'ed (ȧ-) Adjusted, made suitable.

tem'per a ment (-pĕr-ȧ-) The peculiar physical and mental character of an individual.

ex'em pla ry (ĕg'zĕm-plă-) Serving as a pattern; commendable.

prac'ti cal Pertaining to or derived from actual use and experience; given or disposed to action rather than to speculation; virtual.

im prov'i dent Taking no care for the future, thoughtless, thriftless.

vol'un ta ry Proceeding from the will, intentional.

ra pid'i ty Swiftness, celerity, velocity.

con di'tion (-dĭsh'ŭn) Stipulation or provision; a prerequisite; the state in which a person or thing exists.

tri'umph (-ŭmf)	Exultation over success; victory.
er ro'ne ous	Characterized by error; misleading, false.
coun'cil (-sĭl)	An assembly of men convened for consultation; a municipal body.
coun'sel (-sĕl)	Interchange of opinions; advice; an attorney.
par si mo'ni ous (pär-)	Illiberal, stingy.
es sen'tial (-shăl)	Of or pertaining to the inner constitution; indispensable.
sub stan'tial	Containing the essential parts; strong; having considerable property.
phe nom'e nal (fĕ-)	Extraordinary, wonderful.
cem'e ter y	A burial place.
to bac'co	An American plant, the dried leaves of which are used for smoking and chewing.
si'phon (sī'fŏn)	A bent tube, having one end longer than the other, used for drawing liquids from a higher to a lower level.
fun da men'tal (-dȧ-)	Essential; elementary; of first importance.
prep o si'tion (-zĭsh'ŭn)	A word placed before a noun to indicate its relation to some other word in the sentence.
fourth (fōrth)	The ordinal of four; one of four equal parts.
for'ti eth (fôr')	The ordinal of forty; one of forty equal parts.
de pend'ent	Relying on something else for support; subordinate.
nu'cle us	A central mass about which matter is gathered or concentrated.
su per'flu ous (-pēr'flōō-)	In excess of what is wanted or is sufficient.
cred'u lous	Ready to believe, easily imposed upon.
per ni'cious (-nĭsh'ŭs)	Destructive, ruinous, harmful.
sub'tle (sŭt'l)	Refined, rare; ingenious, clever; crafty, sly.
per'ti nent (pûr')	Belonging or relating to the subject in hand.
har mo'ni ous (här-)	Symmetrical, congruous, in accord.
sen'ti nel	One who watches or guards; a soldier set to guard an army from surprise.
cyn'i cal (sĭn')	Given to sneering at rectitude or sentiment; sarcastic.

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pub li ca'tion	The act, process, or result of printing and issuing for circulation a book, pamphlet, etc.
dic'tion a ry (dĭk')	A book containing words with meanings in alphabetical arrangement.
en cy clo pe'di a (-sī . . . *d*)	A comprehensive summary of knowledge; a dictionary of the arts, sciences, and literature.
gaz et teer' (-ĕ-tēr')	A dictionary of geographical names.
pro spec'tus	An exposition of the scheme of an unpublished literary work.
pe ri od'i cal	A publication appearing with a fixed interval between issues.
vol'ume (-ŭm)	A single book.
quar'ter ly (kwôr')	A periodical work published four times a year.
mag a zine' (-zēn')	A pamphlet published periodically.
news'pa per (nūz')	A paper published periodically, usually daily or weekly, containing the most recent intelligence.
sup'ple ment	A part added; an appendix.
port fo'li o	A portable case for holding loose papers, prints, etc.
bul'le tin (bo͝ol')	A periodical publication, as one containing the proceedings of a society.
bro chure' (-shür')	A book of a few leaves; a pamphlet dealing with a subject of passing interest.
leaf'let (lēf')	A tract or folder.
plac'ard (plăk'ärd)	A notice posted in a public place.
post'er	A large advertising bill or placard.
dum'my	A set of blank sheets made up to represent a book to be printed.
bind'er (bīnd')	That which fastens or binds together.
glos'sa ry (glŏs'*d*-)	A partial dictionary of a work, an author, an art, or science, explaining technical or uncommon words.
ma chine' fin'ish (-shēn')	The non-glossy finish given to paper by passing it once through the calender rolls.
su per cal'en dered	Paper with a high surface polish.
deck'le-edged	Having the edges rough and untrimmed.
ream (rēm)	Twenty quires or four hundred and eighty sheets; in the paper business frequently five hundred sheets.
quire (kwīr)	Twenty-four sheets of paper of the same size and quality.

ro′man, or Roman	Designating the type ordinarily used as distinguished from italic.
Goth′ic	A square-cut type with no ornamentation.
i tal′ic, or Italic (ĭ-)	Type in which the letters slope to the right.
script	Type made in imitation of handwriting.
point	The unit of measurement for type, viz., one seventy-second of an inch.
bril′liant (-yănt)	Three and one-half point type.
di′a mond (-ȧ-mŭnd)	Four or four and one-half point type.
pearl (pûrl)	Five point type.
ag′ate (ăg′ăt)	Five and one-half point type.
ru′by (rōō′)	The English name for agate.
non pa reil′ (-pȧ-rĕl′)	Six point type.
min′ion (-yŭn)	Seven point type.
bre vier′ (-vēr′)	Eight point type.
bour geois′ (bûr-jois′)	Nine point type.
long prim′er	Ten point type.
small pi′ca (pī′kȧ)	Eleven point type.
pi′ca	Twelve point type.
Eng′lish	Fourteen point type.
co lum′bi an	Sixteen point type.
great prim′er	Eighteen point type.
par′a graph (-ȧ-gráf)	A small subdivision of a discourse or writing, usually beginning with an indented line.
chap′ter	A division of a book.
in′set	A leaf or leaves inserted in a newspaper or magazine.
fron′tis piece (frŭn′ . . . pēs)	An ornamental illustration fronting the first page or title page of a book.
im′print	The name of the publisher, commonly with the time and place of issue, on the title page of a book.

en grave′	To cut in ; to carve in sunken patterns.
em boss′	To raise in relief from the surface.
etch′ing (ĕch′)	The process of engraving by biting out with an acid ; a print made from etched plates.
pho to-en grave′	To obtain an etched or engraved plate from the photographic image.
wood′cut	An engraving on wood or a print from such an engraving.
e lec′tro type	A facsimile made by covering a plate with a coating of copper by action of an electric current.
ster′e o type	A metal plate cast from a mold taken from a page of movable types.
half tone (hăf)	A photo-engraving in which the gradation of tone is reproduced by a nearly invisible system of dots produced by an interposed screen.
ma′trix	A mold for casting.
vi gnette′ (vĭn-yĕt′)	A picture which shades off gradually into the unprinted background.
stip′ple	To engrave by means of dots in distinction from engraving lines.
mez′zo tint	An engraving on a surface previously roughened, the roughness removed in places to produce the requisite light and shade.
he′li o type	An impression from a photograph taken on a gelatine plate hardened with alum.
lin′o type (lĭn′)	A typesetting machine which produces castings, each of which corresponds to a line of separate types.
mon′o type	A kind of typesetting and casting machine that makes and sets individual types.
ty pog′ra phy (tī . . . rŏ-fĭ)	The art of printing with type.
xy log′ra phy (zī-lŏg′)	The art of engraving on wood or of taking impressions from engravings so made.
in tagl′io (-tăl′yō)	To cut or engrave with a depressed or sunk design or figure. An engraving so made.
li thog′ra phy	The art of producing printed impressions from a copy on stone.
fo′li o (-lĭ-ō)	Having two leaves to the sheet ; the page number.
quar′to (kwôr′)	Having four leaves to the sheet.
oc ta′vo	Having eight leaves to the sheet.
du o dec′i mo (-dĕs′)	Having twelve leaves to the sheet.
un′der lay (-lā)	A thickness of paper placed under type, etc., to bring it to the height for printing.
o′ver lay	A sheet of paper with pieces pasted on the parts that need extra impression.

chase	A rectangular iron frame into which pages are fastened for printing or to make plates.
font	A complete assortment of type of one size and style.
gal'ley	An oblong tray to hold type which has been set.
com pos'ing stick	A metal tray in which the compositor arranges type in words and lines.
quad (kwŏd)	A block of type metal lower than the letters, used in spacing.
sorts (ô)	Characters or types considered as separate elements in a font.
stet	Let it stand. Used to signify that something once erased or marked for omission is to remain.
low'er-case	Small letters, so named because kept in the lower part of the compositor's case.
de'le (dē'lē)	To erase; mark for omission.
an tique' (-tēk')	A style of display type.
bold-faced (-fāst)	A type with a conspicuous or heavy face.
man'u script	A copy either handwritten or typewritten.
ed i to'ri al	A leading article in a newspaper or magazine.
sub scrib'er (-skrīb')	One who agrees to take and pay for something, as a magazine, etc.
proof reader	One who marks corrections in printer's proofs.
dis played' (-plād')	Designating a varying arrangement of lines, as by different styles or sizes of type faces.
in dent'	To set lines in from the margin.
head'line (hĕd')	A line of type displayed conspicuously at the top of a page or column of a newspaper, etc.
am'per sand (ăm'pēr-sănd)	The character &.
bib li og'ra phy (-rä-fĭ)	A list of books on any subject.
sig'na ture (-nä-tụ̊r)	A letter or figure printed at the bottom of each sheet of a book or pamphlet; the printed sheet so marked.
il lu mi na'tion	Adornment of a letter, manuscript, book, or page with borders, initial letters, etc.
jus'ti fy ing (-fī-)	Making even or true, as lines of type, by proper spacing.
roy'al ty	A duty or compensation paid to the owner of a patent or copyright for the use of it.
cop'y right	The exclusive right to publish and sell the matter and form of a literary or artistic work.

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bond'hold er	A person who holds a bond or bonds.
stock'hold er	One who is a holder of stock or stocks.
in ves'tor (-tẽr)	One who makes an investment with a view of obtaining income or profit.
spec'u la tor	One who buys or sells stocks, frequently on margin, hoping to obtain a profit from fluctuations in price.
scalp'er	A trader who wishes to make small profits on quick transactions.
bull (bo͝ol)	One who purchases stocks in expectation of a rise in the price.
bear (bâr)	A person who sells stocks for future delivery in expectation of a fall in price.
cer'ti fied (sûr')	Made valid by being approved by one in authority.
cou'pon (co͞o')	A certificate attached to bonds of a certain class, to be cut off and presented for the payment of interest when due.
de ben'ture (-tu̇r)	A certificate of indebtedness issued by a corporation.
pre ferred' (-fûrd')	Designating stock which is entitled to a dividend before common stock.
com'mon (-ŭn)	Designating stock not sharing in the privileges of preferred stock.
col lat'er al	Security in the form of personal property.
quo ta'tion (kwŏ-)	The naming or publishing of the current prices of stocks, bonds, etc.; the price named.
as sess'ment	A call upon stockholders of a corporation in times of financial embarrassment for the payment of a certain per cent of the par value of their stock.
a mor ti za'tion (ă-môr-)	The periodical reduction of the premium on bonds purchased, so that at maturity the bonds will stand on the books at par.
de pre ci a tion (-shĭ-)	A falling of value.
mar'gin (mär')	A deposit of a portion of the value of stocks or bonds purchased for speculation.
op'tion	The liberty to sell or buy stock within a certain time at a stated price.
bro'ker age	The fee or commission of a broker.
long	Having a supply of securities.
short	Not having securities which one has sold.
mo nop'o ly	Exclusive control of the supply of any commodity.
col lec'tions	That which is obtained in payment of demands.
clear'ing house	An institution for carrying on the business of exchanging checks.

ac'ci dent	A casualty involving bodily injury or death.
cas'u al ty (kăzh')	That which comes without desiring or without being foreseen.
ma rine' (mȧ-rēn')	Pertaining to the sea.
ton'tine (-tēn)	An arrangement whereby certain benefits shared by a number of persons pass at the death of any one, or at the expiration of a given time, to those remaining in the group.
chat'tel	Property which is movable; personal property.
fi del'i ty (fī-)	Faithfulness, loyalty, honesty.
en dow'ment	Insurance in which the policy provides for the payment of a fixed sum at the expiration of a term of years.
an nu'i ty	An annual allowance or income.
eq'ui ta ble (ĕk'wĭ-tȧ-)	Fair, just, impartial.
pol'i cy	Any writing whereby a contract of insurance is made.
pre'mi um	Consideration paid for a contract of insurance.
div'i dend	The share of surplus earned by any policy.
ap prais'al (-prāz')	Valuation.
dis a bil'i ty	Want of legal qualification; legal incapacity.
mor tal'i ty (mŏr-)	The whole number of deaths in a given time in a given community; proportion of deaths.
pro tec'tion	Preservation from loss, injury, or annoyance.
in dem'ni ty	Protection or exemption from loss or damage; security.
mor'tu a ry (môr'tŭ-)	Pertaining to death; the mortuary rate is the death rate.
im mu'ni ty	Freedom from natural or usual liability.
for'fei ture (fôr'fĭ-tŭr)	Loss of rights in consequence of breach of contract.
in sur'er (-shoor')	One who insures or guarantees.
ben e fi'ci a ry (-fĭsh')	The person named in an insurance policy as the one who is to receive the proceeds accruing thereunder.
lapse	Termination of policy because of non-payment of premium when due.
ma ture' (mȧ-tūr')	Having run to the limit of its time.
un'der writ er	One who writes his name on an insurance policy (originally marine insurance) for the purpose of becoming responsible for a designated loss; an insurer.

dis creet'	Prudent, sagacious, not rash or heedless.
rinse (rĭns)	To wash lightly; to cleanse with water after washing.
ver'sa tile (vûr'sə-tĭl)	Turning with ease from one thing or opinion to another; many-sided.
par'tial (pär'shăl)	Biased, inclined to favor one side.
tac'i turn (tăs')	Habitually silent, not given to conversation.
pres tige' (-tēzh')	Influence derived from past success or reputation.
clum'sy (-zĭ)	Awkward, unhandy, unwieldy.
so'cial (-shăl)	Pertaining to men as living in society; companionable.
mag nan'i mous	Great of mind; elevated in sentiment; not selfish.
stal'wart (stôl'wərt)	Strong, sturdy.
ten'e ment	A dwelling house; an apartment or suite of rooms, used by one family.
lan'guid (-gwĭd)	Without energy or vigor, disinclined to exertion.
e nor'mous (-nôr')	Monstrous, huge, immense.
in val'id	Of no force or effect, null, void.
van'quish	To conquer, to overcome, to overpower.
pre rog'a tive	An exclusive or peculiar privilege.
stu pen'dous	Astonishing, wonderful, amazing.
cog'ni zant	Having notice or recognition of.
le git'i mate	Lawful, conforming to accepted standards.
gran'deur (-jŭr)	Eminence, magnificence, stateliness.
col lo'qui al	Used in conversation but not permissible in formal discourse.
spec ta'tor (-tā'r)	One who looks on or beholds.
freeze (frēz)	To become chilled by cold, to congeal.
frieze (frēz)	A coarse woolen cloth with a rough nap on one side; a sculptured or ornamented band in a building.
ges tic'u late (jĕs-)	To make gestures or motions of the body or limbs.

os'tra cize (-trȧ-sīz)	To banish, to cast out from social or political favor or fellowship.
se'ri ous	Grave in manner or disposition, earnest, solemn.
cor'dial (kôr'jăl)	Characterized by a sincere friendliness; encouraging.
u nan'i mous	Being of one mind; agreeing in opinion, design, or determination.
in co her'ent (-hēr')	Loose, unconnected, confused.
fas tid'i ous	Overparticular, difficult to suit.
al'pha bet (-fȧ-)	The letters of a language arranged in the customary order.
un e'qualed (-kwŏld)	Unmatched, unparalleled, unrivaled.
pal'li ate	To cause to appear less guilty or offensive, to extenuate, to mitigate.
ar'ti cle (är')	A particular thing; a brief composition; one of the limiting adjectives, "a," "an," or "the."
ses'sion (sĕsh'ŭn)	The sitting of an organized body for the transaction of business, a term.
non'de script	Not easily described. A person or thing not easily classified.
rack'et	An implement for striking a ball; a loud or confused noise.
ac tiv'i ty	State of action; energy; agility; brisk or vigorous movement.
mam'moth	Very large, gigantic.
con fer ee' (-fĕr-ē')	One conferred with or one taking part in a conference.
whim'si cal (-zĭ-)	Capricious, fanciful, fantastic.
phleg mat'ic (flĕg-)	Sluggish, not easily excited.
ad just'a ble (ă-)	Capable of being arranged or regulated.
pal'pa ble (-pȧ-b'l)	Capable of being touched or felt; obvious.
hu'mor ous (-mēr-)	Full of or characterized by humor; jocular, funny.
rev'er ence	Honor or respect because of position or relationship; deference.
vict'uals (vĭt'lz)	Food for human beings, provisions.
ho mo ge'ne ous	Of the same kind or nature; consisting of similar parts.
av oir du pois' (ăv-ēr-dŭ-poiz')	Avoirdupois weight, the system in common use in English-speaking countries for weighing all commodities except precious stones, precious metals, and drugs.

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bar'ris ter	A counselor at law.
no'ta ry (-tȧ-)	An officer who attests deeds, takes affidavits, and protests commercial papers.
so lic'i tor (-tẽr)	The law officer of a city, town, department, or government.
mag'is trate	A public civil officer, a justice of the peace.
sur'ro gate	A judicial officer who has jurisdiction over the probate of wills, etc.
bail'iff (bāl')	A sheriff's deputy ; a collector of rents.
ex ec'u tor (ĕg-zĕk'ů-tẽr)	One appointed by a testator to execute his will.
ex ec'u trix	A woman exercising functions of an executor.
ad min'is tra tor (-tẽr)	A person authorized to administer an estate.
ad min is tra'trix	A woman executing the functions of an administrator
ref'er ee	A person to whom a matter in dispute has been referred.
tes ta'tor (-tẽr)	A man who leaves a will.
de ce'dent	A deceased person.
cli'ent	One who consults a lawyer to obtain professional advice.
plain'tiff	One who commences a legal action or suit.
de fend'ant	A person required to make answer in an action or suit in law.
as sign or' (ăs-ĭ-nôr')	A person who makes an assignment.
as sign ee' (ăs-ĭ-nē')	A person to whom an assignment is made.
les'sor (or lĕs-ôr')	One who gives a lease.
les see'	One to whom a lease is given.
ap pel'lant	One who appeals from a judicial decree.
ap pel lee'	The person against whom an appeal is taken.
ac ces'so ry	An accomplice ; connected as an incident or subordinate to a principal, as an accessory contract.
re spond'ent	One who answers in actions in equity, admiralty, or divorce.
de po'nent	One who makes a statement under oath.

bar'ra try (-ă-)	Practice of exciting lawsuits or quarrels.
em brac'er y	An attempt to corrupt or influence a jury.
fel'o ny	Any offense that is punishable by death or confinement in a penitentiary.
for'ger y (fôr'jĕr-)	The false making or alteration of a written instrument for the purpose of fraud.
hom'i cide	The killing of one human being by another.
lar'ce ny (lär')	The unlawful taking and carrying away of things personal with intent to deprive the rightful owner.
li'bel	Any statement which reflects on the character of another, and is published without lawful excuse.
mal fea'sance (-fē'zăns)	The doing of a wrongful or unlawful act.
mis fea'sance	The doing of a lawful act in an unlawful manner.
pec u la'tion	Act or practice of embezzling or stealing, especially from the public.
tort (ô)	A civil wrong independent of a contract.
bank'rupt cy	State of being unable to pay debts.
ad'mi ral ty	The court that has jurisdiction of maritime questions and offenses.
ju ris pru'dence (jōō-rĭs-prōō')	Knowledge or skill in law.
pro'bate	Official proof before competent officer or tribunal, particularly regarding wills.
tri bu'nal (trī-bū')	A court or forum of justice.
eq'ui ty (ĕk'wĭ-)	A court in which suits based on equitable rights may be brought; a court of chancery.
as sump'sit	An action to recover damages for breach of contract.
ca'pi as (kā')	A writ commanding an officer to arrest a person.
ca've at (kā'vē-)	A notice given by an interested party to some officer not to do a certain act.
ease'ment (ēz')	An acquired privilege or right of use or enjoyment.
e ject'ment	Dispossession, ejection, expellation.
cod'i cil	Some addition to or qualification of a last will and testament.
es crow' (-krō')	A written instrument delivered to a third person to be delivered by him to the grantee only upon the fulfillment of some condition.
ex hib'it (ĕg-zĭb')	A document or other thing which is shown to or produced by a witness in testifying, and which becomes part of the evidence.

leg'a cy	A gift of personal property by will.
tes'ta ment	A will.
con'tract	An agreement between two or more persons, for a consideration, to do or not to do a certain thing.
cov'e nant (kŭv')	A legal undertaking to do or to refrain from doing some act or thing; a contract under seal; a deed.
man da'mus (-dā')	A mandatory writ issued by a court and directed to some inferior tribunal, corporation, or person.
mit'ti mus (-ĭ-)	A warrant of commitment to prison.
stat'ute	A law enacted by a legislature.
code	A collection of laws.
war'rant (wŏr')	A writ issued by a competent magistrate authorizing an officer to make an arrest.
re plev'in	An action to regain the possession of goods wrongfully taken.
de mur'rer (-mûr')	A pleading that the opposing party has shown no legal cause for action, and should not be allowed to proceed further.
es cheat' (-chēt')	The lapsing or reverting of property to state.
es top'pel	A bar to one's denying a fact because of his own previous action.
in junc'tion	A writ granted whereby a party is required to do or to refrain from doing certain acts.
li'en (lē'ĕn)	A legal claim upon real or personal property.
tro'ver	Action to recover goods wrongfully appropriated by another.
præc'i pe (prĕs'ĭ-)	A written order to the clerk of a court to issue a writ or other papers.
waiv'er (wāv')	Act of relinquishing a right or privilege.
cer ti o ra'ri (sûr-shĭ-)	A writ issuing from a superior court to call up the records of an inferior court.
ne go'ti a ble (-shĭ-)	Transferable by assignment or indorsement to another person.
at tes ta'tion	Formal authentication of an act by a witness.
war'ran ty (wŏr')	A guarantee that certain parts of a contract will be carried out.
sub pœ'na (-pē'nȧ)	A writ commanding the person designated in it to attend court.
de fea'sance (-fē'zăns)	An instrument which defeats the force or operation of some other deed or of an estate.
con sid er a'tion	The price or motive which induces the parties to enter into a contract.

in ter loc'u to ry	Intermediate or intervening; not decisive of the entire matter in issue.
al i bi (-ĭ-bī)	The plea of having been, at the alleged time of the commission of an act, elsewhere.
in dict'ment (-dīt')	A formal written statement charging one or more persons with a crime.
ad jure (ȧ-jo͝or')	To put upon oath; to swear.
al le ga'tion	The statement of something that is to be proved.
am'nes ty	An act of oblivion of past offenses.
dis train (-trān')	To levy upon the property of another in order to obtain payment of a debt.
ex emp'tion (ĕg-zĕmp')	Immunity.
in'quest (-kwĕst)	Judicial inquiry or examination; especially an inquiry by a coroner into the causes of death.
qua si (kwā sī)	As if, as though, almost.
prox'y	A person authorized to act for another; a writing giving such authorization.
sal vage	Compensation allowed to persons who assist in saving a ship or her cargo from peril.
ap peal (-pēl')	The proceeding by which a case is brought from an inferior to a superior court for re-examination or review. To enter upon such proceedings.
dow er	The provision made by law for a widow out of her husband's estate.
be queath	To give or leave by will or testament.
lev'y	The taking of property on executions to satisfy judgments. To seize for the purpose of collecting money.
ad min is ter	To settle estate of one who dies without a will.
ad ju'di cate (ă-jo͞o')	To settle by judicial decree.
tes'ti mo ny	Declaration made by a witness under oath.
ver'dict (vûr')	The answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact.
ex cep'tion	An objection made to a decision of the court in the course of a trial.
pros'e cute	To seek to obtain or enforce by legal process; to accuse of crime.
a'li as (ā'lĭ-ăs)	A writ issued after a first has expired; an assumed name.
al'i mo ny	An allowance made a woman for her support upon legal separation from her husband.
de fault' (-fôlt)	Failure of a party called to appear in court.

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ex tra di'tion (-trȧ-dĭsh') — The surrender of a prisoner by one authority to another.

gar nish ee' (gär-) — A custodian of the defendant's property in his hands for the plaintiff's benefit.

pa rol' (pȧ-rōl') — A term used to distinguish contracts which are made verbally.

re but'tal — The giving of evidence in a suit to destroy the effect of evidence introduced by the other side.

quash (kwŏsh) — To annul, to overthrow.

ac cu sa'tion (-zā') — Arraignment; charge.

cus'to dy — Judicial or penal safe-keeping.

a bey'ance (-bā') — Condition of being undetermined; expectancy.

il lic'it — Not according to law, not permitted or allowed.

in crim'i nate — To charge with a crime or fault.

ju ris dic'tion — The legal authority of a court to determine causes, try criminals, or execute justice.

bail'a ble (bāl') — Admitting of bail.

in tes'tate — Without having made a will. A person who dies without having made a will.

ir rel'e vant — Not applicable or pertinent.

neg'li gence — Failure to exercise the care that circumstances demand.

scin til'la (sĭn-) — A spark, a glimmer, an iota.

ven'ue (vĕn'ū) — The place or county in which anything is alleged to have happened; the locality from which the jury is taken.

ver'sus (vûr') — Against.

vi del'i cet (vĭ-dĕl'ĭ-) — To wit, namely. (Abbr. viz.)

a fore'said (ȧ-fōr') — Named before or in a preceding part.

cir cum stan'tial (sûr . . . shăl) — Relating to evidence that tends to prove a fact in issue by proving other basic events.

dom'i cile (-sĭl) — A residence at a particular place accompanied with an intention to remain there for an unlimited time.

pro vi'so (-vī'zō) — An article or clause in any statute or contract by which a condition is introduced.

ap·pur'te nanc es (-pûr') — Things belonging to another thing as principal, and which pass as incident to the principal thing.

lit i ga'tion — Suit at law; judicial contest.

con'gress	The collective body of senators and representatives of the people of a nation.
Par'lia ment (pär'lĭ-)	The assembly in Great Britain corresponding to the Congress of the United States.
Sen'ate	In the United States, the upper house of Congress, composed of two senators from each state.
con sti tu'tion	The fundamental, organic law of a nation, state, or society.
fed'er al	Belonging or pertaining to a state formed by the consolidation of several states.
mu nic'i pal	Enjoying a local self-government, as a city or town.
na'tion al (năsh'ŭn-)	Of or pertaining to a nation; common to a (or the) whole nation.
can'di date	One who is put forward as a suitable person for an office.
del'e gate	One sent and empowered to act for another; a deputy, a representative.
de moc'ra cy (-rȧ-)	Government by the people; a form of government where the supreme power is retained by the people.
di plo'ma cy (-mȧ-)	The business or art of conducting international negotiations.
bal'lot (-ŭt)	Any object, especially a printed or written ticket, used in voting; the whole vote cast.
may'or (mā'ẽr)	The chief magistrate of a city or borough.
al'der man (ôl'dẽr-)	A member of the city council
pres'i dent (prĕz')	One who presides; the head of the government in the United States.
con'sul	An official appointed by a government to reside in a foreign country to care for the commercial interests of its citizens.
comp trol'ler (kŏn-trōl')	A public officer whose duty is to examine and certify accounts, a controller.
po lice' (-lēs')	The department of government charged with the prevention and prosecution of crime.
of fi'cial (ŏ-fĭsh'ăl)	Of or pertaining to holding of an office.
dis'trict	A division of territory; a defined portion of a state, county, etc., made for administrative purposes.
Re pub'lic an	A member of the Republican party.
Dem'o crat	A member of the Democratic party.
So'cial ist (-shăl-)	A member of the Socialistic party.
Pro hi bi'tion ist (-bĭsh'ŭn-)	A member of the party which advocates forbidding by law the selling of alcoholic liquors.
Pro gres'sive	A member of a party founded in 1912.

in'stru ment (-strōō-)	That by means of which any work is performed or result is effected; a tool; a device for producing musical sounds.
ma neu'ver (-nōō')	A military movement; management with artful design. To perform a military movement; to scheme.
pa la'tial (-shăl)	Suitable for or resembling a palace; magnificent.
ha rangue' (-răng')	A loud address to a multitude; a noisy, bombastic, ranting speech.
ra'ti o (rā'shĭ-ō)	A fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate, proportion.
phil an throp'ic (fĭl-)	Characterized by love for mankind; benevolent, humane.
bou'le vard (bōō'lĕ-värd)	A broad avenue in or around a city.
re spec'tive ly	As relating to each, in particular.
cli en tele' (klī-ĕn-tĕl')	A body of clients; a body of followers, supporters, or frequenters.
sev'er al	Consisting of a number more than two; individual, particular.
con fed'er ate	An ally, an accomplice. United in league.
stead'fast (stĕd')	Firmly fixed or established; firm, constant.
a gainst' (*ȧ*-gĕnst')	Opposite to; in contact with.
strength	Capacity for exertion or endurance.
east'ern (ēs'tĕrn)	Belonging to, or characteristic of, the East; oriental.
west'ern (wĕs'tĕrn)	Belonging to, or characteristic of, the West; opposed to eastern.
a mend'ment (*ȧ*-)	An alteration or change for the better; a change made in a bill or motion.
cos mo pol'i tan	Belonging to all the world; not provincial.
des pot'ic	Possessing and abusing unlimited power; tyrannical, arbitrary.
vo ca'tion	Regular employment or occupation.
av o ca'tion	That which calls one away from one's regular employment or vocation, a subordinate occupation.
rec on noi'ter	To examine with the eye, to make a preliminary survey for military operations.
ob se'qui ous (-sē'kwĭ-)	Servilely or meanly attentive, cringing, fawning.
me thod'i cal	Characterized by method or orderliness; systematic.
fa'cial (-shăl)	Of or pertaining to the face.

im me mo'ri al	Extending beyond the reach of memory, record, or tradition; indefinitely ancient.
lo cal'i ty	Position, situation, a place.
as ton'ish	To strike with sudden terror or wonder; to amaze.
pen'al ty	Punishment for crime or offense; the suffering or fine imposed as a punishment.
po lit'i cal	Of or pertaining to the conduct of government; of or pertaining to those who make a business of politics.
cen'sor (-sŏr)	One who acts as an overseer of morals and conduct.
cen'sure (-shûr)	The act of blaming or finding fault with; hostile criticism.
thor'ough (thŭr'ō)	Complete, perfect.
hith er to' (hĭth-ĕr-tōō')	Up to this time, as yet.
there'fore (thâr')	For this or that reason, on that account.
to'ward (tō'ĕrd)	In the direction of.
spu'ri ous	Counterfeit, false.
vil'lain (-ĭn)	One capable or guilty of great crimes; a rascal.
as tound'	To strike with amazement; to astonish or confound.
com'pa ny (kŭm'pȧ-)	An association of persons for social intercourse or business; a corporation or firm.
squal'id (skwŏl')	Dirty through neglect, foul, filthy.
squal'or (skwŏl')	Filthiness, miserable and unkempt condition.
com'ple ment (-plĕ-)	That which fills up, or completes; full quantity, completeness.
com'pli ment (-plĭ-)	A flattering speech. To praise.
de serve' (-zûrv')	To merit or be worthy of; to earn by service.
de fraud' (-frôd')	To deprive of some right, interest, or property by a deceitful device.
con serv'a tive (-sûr'vȧ-tĭv)	Opposed to change or innovation; having power or tendency to preserve in a safe or entire state. A conservative person.
fab ri ca'tion	The act of framing or constructing; invention; a falsehood.
eu pho'ni ous (ū-fō')	Pleasing or sweet in sound, smooth-sounding.
en co'mi um	Warm or high praise, strong commendation.

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u ni ver'si ty (-vûr')	An institution for teaching the higher branches and empowered to confer degrees in the several arts and faculties.
nor'mal (nôr')	Designating an institution for the training of teachers for elementary schools.
sci en tif'ic (sī-)	In conformity to the principles of science.
tech'ni cal (tĕk-)	Pertaining to useful or mechanic arts.
clas'si cal	Pertaining to the ancient Greeks and Romans.
pri'ma ry (prī'mȧ-)	Designating or pertaining to elementary education or schools.
sec'ond a ry (-ŭn-dȧ-)	Designating high schools and private schools immediately below college grade.
pa ro'chi al (pȧ-rō'kĭ-ăl)	Of or pertaining to a parish; designating a school run by a parish.
cur ric'u lum	A specified fixed course of study.
de gree'	A grade or rank conferred by colleges or universities upon graduates or other scholars.
di plo'ma (dĭ-plō'mȧ)	A document, under seal, attesting a degree conferred.
ma tric'u late	To admit to membership in or become a member of a college or university.
val e dic'to ry	Bidding farewell; a valedictory oration.
bac ca lau're ate (-lô')	Pertaining to a bachelor of arts; designating a sermon delivered to a graduating class.
Al'ma Ma'ter (ăl'mȧ mā'tĕr)	Foster mother, hence a university where one has been educated.
cam'pus	The grounds surrounding a college or school.
the'sis	An essay presented by a candidate for a degree or diploma.
se mes'ter	Either of the two terms into which the period of instruction in a college year is divided.
so ror'i ty (-rŏr')	A society or club of girls or women.
a lum'nus	A graduate of a college or university. (Pl. alumni.)
fac'ul ty	A body of persons to whom are intrusted the government and instruction of an educational institution.
fresh'man	A student during his first year in a higher educational institution.
soph'o more (sŏf')	A student in his second year of a four-year course.
jun'ior (jōōn'yĕr)	A student in the third year of a four-year course.
sen'ior (-yĕr)	A student in the final year of a four-year course.

ed'u ca tor	A teacher, an instructor.
tu'tor (tū'tẽr)	A private teacher.
in struc'tor (-tẽr)	One who instructs or imparts knowledge.
pre cep'tor (-tẽr)	The principal of a school; a teacher.
dis ci plin a'ri an	One who enforces order and obedience.
ped'a gogue (-ȧ-gŏg)	A teacher of children, a schoolmaster.
mas'ter	The principal of a school; a teacher.
cu ra'tor (-tẽr)	One who has the care of a museum; custodian, keeper.
chap'er on (shăp'ẽr-ōn)	A person who accompanies, as a protector, a young unmarried woman.
mon'i tor (-tẽr)	A pupil or student selected to perform some duty, usually connected with discipline.
pu'pil (pū')	A boy or girl under the care of an instructor.
dor'mi to ry (dôr')	A building containing a series of sleeping rooms.
gym na'si um (jĭm-nā'zĭ-)	A place or building where athletic exercises are performed.
mu se'um (mū-zē')	A repository or collection of objects of interest.
lab'o ra to ry (-rȧ-)	A place devoted to experiments in any branch of natural science.
ob serv'a to ry (-zûr'vȧ-)	A building equipped with instruments for observing the heavenly bodies.
scho las'tic (skŏ-)	Pertaining to or suiting a scholar or a school.
di dac'tic (dĭ- or dī-)	Conveying instruction; teaching some moral lesson.
an a lyt'ic	Resolving into elements; opposed to synthetic.
syn thet'ic	Combining separate elements of thought into a whole; opposed to analytic.
ax'i om (ăk'sĭ-ŭm)	A self-evident truth.
es'say (ĕs'ā)	A literary composition, generally critical in nature.
lec'ture (lĕk'tu̇r)	A discourse on any subject.
ap per cep'tion	The power of acquiring knowledge through the association of new ideas to familiar ideas.
no'men cla ture (-tu̇r)	The system of names used in a particular branch of learning.

math e mat'ics	The science of numbers and space.
al'ge bra (-brȧ)	That branch of mathematics which treats of the relations of quantity by general symbols.
a rith'me tic (ȧ-)	The science of numbers.
ge om'e try	That branch of mathematics which investigates the relations, properties, and measurement of solids, surfaces, lines, and angles.
trig o nom'e try	The science of measuring the sides and angles of triangles.
phys'ics (fĭz')	The science of matter and motion.
cal'cu lus	One of the higher branches of mathematics.
chem'is try (kĕm')	The science that treats of the composition of substances, and of the transformations which they undergo.
bi ol'o gy (bĭ-)	The branch of knowledge which treats of organisms.
phys i ol'o gy (fĭz-ĭ-)	That branch of biology which treats of the functions of the organs and parts of organisms during life.
bot'a ny (-ȧ-)	The science of plants.
min er al'o gy (-ĕr-ăl')	The science of minerals.
zo ŏl'o gy (zō-ŏl')	The science of animals.
his tol'o gy	The science which treats of the minute structure of animal and vegetable tissues.
en to mol'o gy	That branch of zoölogy which treats of insects and their habits.
or ni thol'o gy (ôr-nĭ-)	That branch of zoölogy which treats of birds.
em bry ol'o gy	That branch of biology which treats of formation and development of the rudimentary form (embryo) in animals and plants.
mi cros'co py (mĭ-krŏs')	The use of the microscope.
ich thy ol'o gy (ĭk-thĭ-)	That branch of zoölogy which treats of fishes.
ge ol'o gy	The science that investigates the structure of the earth, its physical changes, and the causes producing these.
ge og'ra phy (-rȧ-)	The science that describes the surface of the earth, and its division into continents, etc.
as tron'o my	The science which treats of heavenly bodies.
me te or ol'o gy	The science of the atmosphere.
ag'ri cul ture (-tu̇r)	The science and art of cultivating the ground.
hor'ti cul ture (hôr . tu̇r)	The science and art of growing fruit, vegetables, and flowers.

en gi neer'ing (-jĭ-nēr')	The science and art by which mechanical properties are made useful to man.
his'to ry	The branch of knowledge that records and explains past events as steps in human progress.
e co nom'ics (ĕ-)	The science that investigates the conditions and laws affecting the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth.
civ'ics	The science that deals with the rights and duties of citizenship.
log'ic (lŏj'-)	The science and art of correct reasoning, especially of inference.
psy chol'o gy (sī-kŏl')	The science of mental phenomena and their classification and analysis.
phi los'o phy (fĭ-lŏs')	That general branch of learning which includes all the moral and mental sciences; metaphysics.
the ol'o gy	The science of God or of religion.
so ci ol'o gy (-shĭ-)	The science of the constitution and development of society.
ped'a go gy (-ȧ-gō-jĭ)	The science or art of teaching.
lit'er a ture (-ȧ-tu̇re)	The study of the literary productions of a country or period.
phi lol'o gy (fĭ-)	The scientific study of languages and their structure.
el o cu'tion	The art of speaking or reading in public, with special reference to the manner of delivery.
or'a to ry (ŏr'ȧ-)	The art of speaking in public, with especial reference to substance.
gram'mar (-ĕr)	The science which treats of the principles which govern the correct use of language.
et y mol'o gy	The branch of philology which treats of the origin and derivation of words.
or thog'ra phy (ŏr . . rȧ-fĭ)	The art of spelling.
or'tho ë py (ôr'thŏ-ĕ-)	The art of uttering words correctly.
mu'sic (-zĭk)	The art or science of harmonic sounds.
pen'man ship	The art of writing with the pen.
book'keep ing	The art of keeping a systematic record of business transactions.
pho nog'ra phy (fō . . rȧ-fĭ)	The art of writing according to sound.
short'hand (shôrt')	The art of writing by abbreviations and symbols.
cal is then'ics	The science or practice of bodily exercise to promote strength and gracefulness.
di'et a ries (dī'ĕt-)	Rules of diet; the science of such rules.

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By zan'tine (bĭ-zăn'tĭn) — Relating to architecture of the style developed in the Byzantine empire in the 5th and 6th centuries.

Co rin'thi an — Designating the lightest and most ornate of the three Greek styles of architecture.

Dor'ic (dŏr-) — Designating the oldest and simplest of the Greek styles of architecture.

I on'ic (ī-ŏn') — Designating one of the three Greek forms of architecture.

E trus'can — Relating to the type of architecture used in Etruria, an ancient country in Italy.

Goth'ic — Relating to the medieval style of architecture distinguished by pointed arches, steep roofs, and great height in proportion to other dimensions.

me di e'val (mē-dĭ-) — Characteristic of the Middle Ages.

Ro man esque' (-ĕsk') — Designating the architectural style of the later Roman empire.

com pos'ite (-pŏz'ĭt) — Designating a modification of the Corinthian style of architecture.

but'ter y — A pantry.

ros'trum — A stage for public speaking.

por'ti co (pōr') — A colonnade at the entrance of a building. (Pl. porticoes.)

log'gia (lŏj'ȧ or lō'jĭ-ȧ) — A roofed open gallery.

cor'nice (kôr'nĭs) — The horizontal projecting member which crowns an edifice.

cu'po la (-lȧ) — A roof having a rounded form, hemispherical or nearly so.

new'el (nū') — The upright post at the foot of a staircase.

pro sce'ni um (-sē') — The part of the stage of a theater in front of the curtain.

ro tun'da (-dȧ) — A round building; a large round room.

gird'ers (gûr') — Iron or steel beams to span an opening or carry weight.

lin'tel — A horizontal member spanning an opening to carry a superstructure.

porte'-co chère' (pŏrt' kō-shâr') — A large gateway; porch over a driveway before an entrance door.

wain'scot (wān') — A wooden lining of an interior wall, usually paneled.

chan'cel — That part of a church which is reserved for the use of the clergy.

grille (grĭl) — A system of bars forming an openwork barrier, a lattice.

eaves (ēvz) — The edges of the roof which overhang a building.

a cous'tics (*ȧ*-kōōs') The sum of the qualities that determine the value of an auditorium with respect to distinct hearing.

da'do The part of the pedestal between base and cornice. (Pl. dadoes.)

fret'work (-wûrk) Carved, raised, or open ornamental work.

den'til One of the small square blocks or projections in cornices.

quoin The external angle of a building.

rab'bet (-ĕt) A groove cut longitudinally in the edge of a plank, so that another may fit into it.

lou'ver (lōō'vẽr) A roof lantern or turret for the escape of smoke.

reg'let A flat narrow molding used between panels.

a but'ment (*ȧ*-) The part of a buttress or wall which receives lateral pressure.

es cutch'eon (-kŭch'-ŭn) A shield.

but'tress A projecting structure of masonry or wood for supporting a wall.

cor'bel (kôr') A projection from the face of a wall, supporting a weight.

fil'let (fĭl'ĕt) A narrow, flat molding or space separating other moldings.

man'sard (-sȧrd) Designating a roof which has on all sides two slopes, the lower being steeper.

fur'ring (fûr') The act of applying thin wood to a wall to level a surface for lathing.

mu'ral Of or pertaining to a wall.

pi las'ter (pĭ-) A square column or pillar inserted partly in a wall.

cop'ing (kōp') The highest or covering course of a wall.

en tab'la ture (-lȧ-tụ̊r) The parts on top of a pillar or column, composed of architrave, frieze, and cornice.

car touche' (kär-tōōsh') Any scroll-shaped ornament; a cantilever in the form of a scroll of paper.

flash'ings Pieces of metal used as cap-joints to keep roofs water-tight.

car y at'id (-ĭ-ăt') A draped female figure supporting an entablature.

fa çade' (fȧ-sȧd') The front of a building, usually having some architectural pretensions.

kiln'-dried (kĭl') Dried in a furnace of brick or stone.

flut'ings (flōōt') Decoration by means of channels or grooves; flute-shaped crimps.

en'trance — Act of entering; the means or place for entering.

tem'per a ture (-pĕr-ȧ-tu̇r) — Condition with respect to heat or cold; the degree of heat or cold.

vac'il late (văs') — To move one way and the other, to waver.

ab struse' (-strōōs') — Difficult to be comprehended or understood.

poign'ant (poin'ănt) — Piercing, sharp, keen; severe.

com men'su rate (-shōō-rȧt) — Equal in measure or extent; proportionate; commensurable.

res'er voir (rĕz'ĕr-vwôr) — A place where anything is kept; a place where water is kept in large quantities; a reserve.

sa lu'bri ous — Healthful, promoting health.

ex em'pli fy (ĕg-zĕm'plĭ-fī) — To show or illustrate by example.

in im'i cal — Having the disposition of an enemy, antagonistic.

or'ches tra (ôr'kĕs-trȧ) — A band of performers on various instruments, including especially those of the viol class; the lower floor in a theater.

par quet' (pär-kā') — A flooring, consisting of an inlay of geometric patterns; the lower floor in a theater.

in her'ent (-hēr') — Existing in something as a permanent attribute; belonging by nature.

gra'tis (grā') — For nothing; without recompense; freely.

per func'to ry (-fŭŋk') — Done merely as a duty; mechanical, indifferent, careless.

vo cif'er ous — Clamorous, noisy, turbulent.

pet'u lant — Capriciously fretful, irritable.

sump'tu ous (sŭmp'tu̇-) — Luxurious, splendid.

frus'trate — To prevent from attaining a purpose; to render ineffectual.

im per turb'a ble (-tûr'bȧ-b'l) — Incapable of being disturbed; calm, serene.

am a teur' (-ȧ-tûr') — One who cultivates a pursuit or study unprofessionally.

con nois seur' (kŏn-ĭ-sûr') — One competent to act as a critical judge of an art, or in a matter of taste.

chi mer'i cal (kĭ- or kī-) — Merely imaginary, fantastic, wildly conceived.

con'fis cate — To appropriate to the public use; to seize.

sub ur'ban (-ûr')	Of or pertaining to a smaller place adjacent to a city.
ar rears' (ă-rērz')	That which is behind in payment or which remains unpaid.
per ver'si ty (pĕr-vûr')	Quality or state of being willfully erring; stubbornness.
thresh'old	The plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies under a door; entrance.
fru gal'i ty (frōō-)	Careful management of resources, thrift.
quer'u lous (kwĕr'ōō-lŭs)	Apt to find fault; fretful, whining.
re ju've nate (-jōō')	To render young again, to reinvigorate.
cha ot'ic (kā-ŏt')	In a state of chaos or confusion.
gul'li ble (-b'l)	Easily tricked or defrauded.
con trib'u to ry	Subject to or contributing to a common fund or enterprise.
scin'til late (sĭn'tĭl-)	To emit sparks; to flash or gleam.
ob'du rate	Unyielding, stubborn, hard-hearted.
pa'thos	That quality of human or animal experience which awakens feelings of pity and sympathy.
i den'ti fy (ī.. fī)	To make to be the same; to consider as the same in any relation.
fan tas'tic	Imaginary; extravagantly fanciful.
re scind' (-sĭnd')	To cut off or remove; to cancel or abolish.
temp ta'tion	Act of tempting, seduction; an inducement or allurement.
vex a'tion (vĕk-sā')	Trouble, irritation; a cause of trouble or disquiet.
gar'ru lous (găr'ōō-)	Talking much, loquacious, wordy.
chron o log'i cal (krŏn-)	According to the order of time.
haugh'ti ness (hô')	Disdain, contemptuousness.
in ex'o ra ble (-rā-b'l)	Not to be persuaded by entreaty or prayer, inflexible, relentless.
be nef'i cent	Doing or producing good; performing acts of kindness and charity.
ul te'ri or (-ēr)	Situated beyond or on the farther side; further, more remote.
mon'o logue (-lŏg)	A long speech by one person; a soliloquy.

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cen trif'u gal	Directed outward from the center, especially of forces caused by rotation.
cen trip'e tal	Directed toward the center.
re sil'i ence (-zĭl')	Capability of a strained body to recover its size and shape after deformation.
mo men'tum	The quantity of motion in a moving body.
cur vi lin'e ar (-ȧr)	Consisting of or bounded by curved lines.
en'er gy	Capacity for performing work.
in er'ti a (-ûr'shĭ-ȧ)	That property of matter by which it tends to retain its state of rest or motion.
ki net'ics (kĭ-)	That branch of dynamics which treats of the changes of motion produced by forces.
fric'tion	A resistance to motion between two surfaces in contact.
co he'sion (-zhŭn)	The act of sticking together.
grav'i ty	Acceleration of terrestrial bodies toward the center of the earth.
cy cloi'dal (sĭ-)	Pertaining to or resembling a cycloid, a curve traced by a point on a rolling circle.
mal'le a ble (-ȧ-b'l)	Capable of being extended or shaped by beating with a hammer or by rollers.
hy drau'lic (hī-drô')	Operated or moved by means of water.
e qui lib'ri um	A state of balance between opposing forces.
tan gen'tial (-shăl)	Pertaining to or acting along a tangent.
hel'i cal	Having form of a helix, spiral.
hex'a gon (hĕk'sȧ-)	A plane figure having six sides.
in'vo lute	A particular kind of curve turned inward at the margin.
ev'o lute	A curve traced by joining the centers of curvature of all parts of another curve.
de flec'tion	The deviation of the axis of a beam from its normal position.
os'cil lat ing (-lāt-)	Moving or swinging backward and forward; varying above or below a mean value.
kin e mat'ics	The science which treats of motions considered in themselves or apart from their causes.
spher'i cal (sfĕr')	Globular.
spi'ral	Helical, like the thread of a screw.

strain (strān) — The change in shape or size of a body produced by an external force.

stress — The cohesive force or molecular resistance in a body opposing action due to an external force.

suc'tion — The act of drawing liquid by exhausting the air over part of the surface, as in a pump.

ten'sile (-sĭl) — Of or pertaining to tension.

tu'bu lar (-lȧr) — Consisting of one or more tubes.

rev o lu'tion — The motion of a body about a center or axis.

pres'sure (prĕsh'ûr) — The action of a force against an opposing force.

ra'di us — The distance from the center of a circle to its circumference.

au to mat'ic — Acting mechanically without human direction.

braze — To solder with hard solder.

bur'nish (bûr') — To cause to shine, to polish.

pol'ish er — One who polishes or shines; that which is used in polishing.

rough'ing rolls (rŭf') — A series of rolls in which the iron is first given the form of a bar, preparatory to being reheated and finished.

chuck'ing ma chine' (chŭk') — A kind of end lathe in which a number of tools can be brought successively to the work without removing it from the machine.

mech'a nism (mĕk'ȧ-nĭz'm) — The relation of parts of a machine taken collectively.

calk (kôk) — To make water-tight or steam-tight.

gauge (gāj) — Any one of various instruments or apparatuses used for gauging or measuring.

sol'der (sŏd'ẽr) — A metal or metallic alloy used to join metallic surfaces.

gas'ket — Any composition used for packing pistons, making pipe joints, etc.

ful'crum (fŭl') — The support, as a wedge-shaped piece or a hinge, about which a lever turns.

shoul'der (shōl') — An abrupt projection which forms an abutment on an object, or limits motion.

spel'ter — Zinc.

flange (flănj) — An external or internal rib or rim for strength or guidance.

el'e va tor (-tẽr) — A contrivance with hoisting machinery for conveying persons, goods, etc., to or from different levels.

man'drel — An axis inserted forcibly into a piece of work, having a hole in it to support it while the work is operated on.

splash'er	A guard to keep off splashes.
le'ver (lē'vẽr)	A bar of metal, wood, or other rigid substance, used to exert pressure or sustain weight.
ream'er (rēm')	Any of various tools with cutting edges for enlarging or shaping a hole by turning.
cot'ter	A pin used to fasten together parts of a machine.
sec'tor (-tẽr)	A mathematical instrument, consisting of two rulers connected at one end by a joint, and marked with several scales.
ar'bor (är'bẽr)	A main shaft or beam; the spindle or axle of a wheel.
punch'es	Tools, usually of steel, variously shaped at one end for different uses; dies.
scrib'er (skrīb')	A sharp pointed tool for marking off wood, metal, etc., to be cut.
cut'ter	A machine or part of a machine used for cutting.
grind'er (grīn')	That which grinds, as an emery wheel for grinding tools.
bel'lows (-ōz)	A machine which by alternate expansion and contraction draws in air through a valve and expels it through a tube.
cam	A rotating or sliding piece for receiving motion from another roller.
ax'is (ăk'sĭs)	The axle of a wheel.
crane	A machine for raising heavy weights.
spin'ning jen'ny	An engine for spinning wool or cotton by means of many spindles.
piv'ot	A fixed pin on which something turns.
valve (vălv)	Any device by which liquid, air, or gas may be started, stopped, or regulated.
sprock'et (sprŏk')	A projection shaped so as to engage with a chain.
spin'dle	An arbor, mandrel, axle, or shaft, revolving on pin or pivot ends.
bob'bin	A spool, sometimes with a hole bored through its length by which it is placed on a spindle.
bev'el	A surface inclined to another surface.
noz'zle	A short outlet or pipe.
ratch'et (răch')	A pawl or click for holding or propelling a ratchet wheel.
tack'le	An assemblage of ropes and pulley arranged for hoisting or pulling.
tur'ret	A pivoted tool holder in a machine tool by which various tools can be used in quick succession.

in'di ca tor (-tĕr) An instrument for automatically showing the pressure of the working fluid in an engine at every point of the stroke.

col'let A casing or socket for holding a drill or other tool ; a chuck for gripping a bar of metal.

in jec'tor (-tĕr) A device for injecting feed-water into a steam boiler.

pin'ion (-yŭn) A cogwheel with a small number of teeth, designed to gear with a larger wheel.

sock'et Any device to receive or grip the end of some object.

tur'bine (tûr'bĭn) A rotary motor actuated by a current of water or steam under pressure.

gov'er nor (gŭv'ẽr-nẽr) An automatic attachment to an engine for controlling its speed.

reg'u la tor (-tĕr) A governor.

i'dler (-dlẽr) An idle wheel or pulley.

winch Any machine to turn or strain something more or less forcibly.

ten'on (-ŭn) A projecting member left by cutting away the material around it for insertion into a mortise.

mor'tise (môr'tĭs) A cavity cut into a piece of timber to receive a correspondingly shaped tenon.

mi'ter To bevel the ends of, for the purpose of matching together.

ma nom'e ter (mȧ-) A pressure gauge containing a liquid.

py rom'e ter (pĭ-) An instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the thermometer.

ver'ni er (vûr') A short scale made to slide along the divisions of a graduated instrument for accurate reading.

mi crom'e ter (mĭ-) An instrument for measuring minute distances.

trip hammer A massive hammer raised by power and dropping by its own weight.

buzz saw A circular saw.

cen'ter bit A bit with a sharp pyramidal center point and two side cutting flanges.

thumb nut (thŭm) Any nut designed to be turned by thumb and finger.

burr'ing (bûr') Forming a projecting edge by means of a small circular saw.

tram'mel An instrument for drawing ellipses.

knurl (nûrl) A small protuberance made on a metal surface for assisting the grasp, or for decorative purposes.

ec cen'tric (ĕk-sĕn') A circular piece of apparatus pivoted at one side from its center.

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au to mo′bile (-bĭl or -bēl′)	A self-propelled vehicle suitable for use on a street or roadway ; a motor carriage.
chas′sis (shă′sĕ)	The under part of an automobile, consisting of the frame with the wheels and machinery.
lan′dau (-dô)	A four-wheeled covered vehicle with a top divided into two sections which can be let down or thrown back.
lan dau let′ (-dô-lĕt′)	A small landau ; a coupé with a folding or landau hood
cou pé′ (cōō-pā′)	A four-wheeled closed carriage for two persons inside, with an outside seat for the driver.
li mou sine′ (lē-mōō-zēn′)	An automobile body with seats and permanent top like a coupé, the top projecting over the driver.
pha′ë ton (fā′)	A kind of light four-wheeled vehicle having no side pieces in front of the seats.
run′a bout	A kind of light automobile.
tour′ing car (tōōr′)	A roomy car, not a limousine, for five or more passengers.
brough′am (brōō′ăm)	A light, closed vehicle, with seats inside for two or four.
ton neau′ (tŭ-nō′ or tŭn-ō′)	An afterbody with sides inclosing the seats.
tax′i cab (tăk′sĭ-)	An automobile hack, provided with an automatic time- and distance-measuring device, called a taximeter.
mo′tor cy′cle (sī′)	A bicycle having a motor attached.
tri′cy cle (trī′sĭ-)	A light three-wheeled vehicle to be ridden by one or more persons.
quad′ri cy cle (kwŏd′rĭ-sī-)	A motor vehicle with a bicycle seat for the driver.
head′light	A light, usually with a powerful reflector, at the head or in front of an automobile.
gog′gles	Large spectacles for protecting the eyes from cold, dust, etc.
o dom′e ter	An instrument attached to a vehicle, for the purpose of measuring the distance traversed.
cy clom′e ter (sī-)	A contrivance for recording the revolutions of a wheel, often used for registering distance traversed.
speed om′e ter	An instrument for indicating speed or velocity.
mud′guard (-gärd)	A guard over a wheel to catch or deflect mud.
muf′fler	Any of various devices to deaden the noise of escaping gases or vapors.
fend′er	A device in front of automobiles to lessen injury in case of collision.
bon′net	The metal cover or shield over the motor.
clutch	A coupling for connecting two working parts.

ped'al	A lever acted on by the foot.
car'bu ret or (kär'bŭ-rĕt-ĕr)	An apparatus in which gasoline and air are mixed to form an explosive mixture for propelling a gasoline motor.
crank'shaft	A shaft turning or driven by a crank.
shock ab sorb er	A device for dampening the rebound of springs and reducing vibration.
steer'ing knuck'le (nŭk'l)	A joint in the steering gear at the front axle.
vi'bra tor (-tĕr)	That which causes vibration or oscillation of any kind.
plung'er (plŭn'jĕr)	A long, valveless piston.
spark plug (spärk)	A device having two electrodes between which an electric jump spark is produced.
dis trib'u tor (-tĕr)	An apparatus for distributing an electric current to the spark plugs.
lu'bri ca tor (-tĕr)	A vessel more or less automatic for supplying a lubricant to machinery.
si'lenc er	The muffler of an internal-combustion engine.
cut'-off	Any device for stopping or changing a current.
forg'ing (fōr')	Iron which has been formed by heating and hammering.
clev'is	A device usually consisting of a V-shaped piece of metal with the ends perforated to receive a pin.
trans mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn)	The apparatus by which the power is transmitted from high-speed motor power to low-speed wheels, etc.
plan'et a ry	Designating or pertaining to a train of gear wheels, especially one constituting a transmission gear.
re verse' (-vûrs')	The lever to reverse the direction of the automobile.
in ter rupt'er	A device for rapidly making and breaking an electrical circuit.
com pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn)	The pressure within an explosive engine just before explosion takes place.
vul'can ize	To impart greater elasticity, durability, or hardness to rubber, by heating with sulphur.
punc'ture (pŭŋk'tûr)	Perforation with something pointed; a small hole made in a tire. To make such a hole.
de moun't'a ble (-moun't'd-b'l)	Used to describe the rim of a wheel which may be taken off the wheel.
un'der slung	Describing a construction in which the frame hangs below the springs and axles.
grease (grēs)	A soft animal fat; any oily matter.
ga rage' (gȧ-räzh' or găr'ăj)	A place for housing automobiles.

horse power — A unit of power, 33,000 foot pounds of work per minute.

car'bide (kär') — Calcium carbide, which with water produces acetylene gas.

pit'ting — Minute cavities in valves due to action of gases.

coun'ter sunk — Depressed for the reception of a screw, bolt, etc., below the surface, either wholly or in part.

clinch'er — An incurved part of a wheel rim into which the tire beads expand when the tire is inflated.

a ër o nau'tics (ā-ēr-ō-nô') — The entire science of aërial navigation.

a ër o stat'ics — The science of buoyancy in the air by means of displacement.

a'ër o plane — A self-propelled heavier-than-air flying vehicle having fixed sustaining planes.

bi'plane — A flying machine having two main supporting planes, in typical forms one above the other.

mon'o plane — An aëroplane with a single main sustaining surface.

hy'dro plane — A boat which glides on the surface of the water.

hy dro-a'ër o plane (hī-) — An aëroplane capable of alighting on and rising from the water.

glid'er (glīd') — An apparatus, for aërial gliding, constructed of planes and without power.

hel i cop'ter — A flying machine propelled by action of screws and propeller and without supporting planes.

or ni thop'ter — A heavier-than-air machine with flapping wings, imitative of bird flight.

di he'dral (dī-hē') — The inclination of the wings of an aëroplane to each other, usually in form of a flat V.

a vi a'tion (ā-vī-) — The art or science of locomotion by means of aëroplanes.

dir'i gi ble (-b'l) — That which can be directed; designating a steerable balloon.

han'gar (hăn'gär) — A structure in which aërial vehicles are housed.

ai'le ron (ā'lĕ-) — An auxiliary plane placed near the extremity of the main wing on either side.

a'ër o drome (ā'ēr-ō-) — A flying machine composed of aëroplanes; a flying race-course; a place for housing aëroplanes.

stan'chion (-shŭn) — An upright between the planes of a biplane.

bar'o graph (băr'ō-grăf) — An automatic instrument to register and record altitude.

an e mom'e ter — An instrument to measure the force of wind, velocity, pressure, etc.

ve loc'i ty (-lŏs') — Speed at which an aëroplane will continue to glide without power.

te mer'i ty — Unreasonable contempt of danger, rashness.
im pu ta'tion — Censure, insinuation.
pe des'tri an — A walker, one who journeys on foot.
ex hor ta'tion (ĕk-sŏr-) — The act of inciting to that which is good or commendable; advice, counsel.
re ca pit'u late (-kə-pĭt'ū-) — To repeat the principal points in an argument; to summarize.
in tru'sion (-trōō'zhŭn) — The act of forcing in without right or welcome.
scru'pu lous (skrōō') — Careful, cautious, exact, punctilious.
pre dic'a ment (-də-) — An unpleasant, unfortunate, or trying position, condition, or situation.
rhythm (rĭth'm) — The recurrence of stress at regular intervals.
non en'ti ty — Nonexistence; a person or thing of little or no account.
vol un teer' — One who enters into, or offers his services of his own free will. To bestow voluntarily.
ul ti ma'tum — A final proposition, concession, or condition.
hu mid'i ty (hū-) — Moisture, dampness.
per'qui site (pûr'kwĭ-zĭt) — A gain or profit incidentally made from employment in addition to the ordinary salary.
spas mod'ic (spăz-) — Intermittent, convulsive.
in'ti ma cy (-mə-) — Close familiarity or association, nearness in friendship.
rep'er toire (-ər-twär) — A list of dramas, operas, pieces, etc., which a company or a person has thoroughly rehearsed and is prepared to perform.
shrewd (shrōōd) — Clever in business, sharp-witted, cunning.
ex u'ber ance (ĕgz-ū'bər-) — An overflowing quantity, superabundance, richness.
typ'i cal (tĭp') — Of the nature of a type; representing something by a form, model, or resemblance.
e quiv'o cate (ĭ-kwĭv') — To express one's opinions in terms which admit of different interpretations; to evade.
con'tour (-tōōr) — The outline of a figure or body.
ob strep'er ous — Attended by or making a loud noise; clamorous, vociferous.
im'pe tus — A property possessed by a moving body by virtue of its weight and motion; impulse.
con coc'tion — The act of preparing by combining different ingredients; the act of planning or devising. Anything made up of different ingredients.

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at'om (-ŭm)	According to the atomic theory the smallest particle of an element.
mol'e cule (mŏl'ē kūl)	A unit of matter, usually consisting of two or more atoms in combination.
e lec'tron (ē-lĕk'trŏn)	A recently discovered particle very much smaller than an atom.
el'e ment	One of the simple substances of which the universe is composed.
lith'i um	A soft, silver-white metallic element of the alkali group.
po tas'si um	A soft, light, silver-white metal of the alkali group.
so'di um	A soft, waxy, silver-white, metallic element of the alkali group.
ba'ri um (bā')	An element of the alkaline earth group.
cal'ci um (kăl')	A silver-white, rather soft metal.
mag ne'si um (-zhĭ-)	A silver-white, metallic element.
man ga nese' (măn-gā-nēs')	A hard, brittle, metallic element having a grayish white color.
nick el	A hard, metallic element of the iron group
co'balt (kō'bôlt)	A tough, lustrous, reddish white metal related to iron and nickel.
al u min'i um	A bluish, silver-white metal, very malleable, ductile, and light.
chro'mi um (krō')	A grayish white metal, hard and brittle.
lead (ĕ)	A heavy, metallic element, having a bright luster.
cop'per (kŏp'ĕr)	A common metal of a reddish color, a good conductor of heat and electricity.
mer'cu ry (mûr'kū-rĭ)	A heavy, silver-white, liquid, metallic element.
ar'se nic (är')	A solid, brittle element with a metallic luster.
bis'muth (bĭz')	A brittle, reddish white metal.
an'ti mo ny	An element of metallic appearance and crystalline structure.
plat'i num (plăt')	A heavy, almost silver-white, metallic element.
ra'di um	A metallic element found in minute quantities, capable of spontaneously emitting rays.
tung'sten (tŭng')	A rare element found in certain minerals. Also called wolfram.
u ra'ni um	A rare element found in certain minerals.

ox'y gen (ŏk'sĭ-jĕn) A colorless, tasteless, odorless, chemically active, gaseous element.

hy'dro gen A gaseous element, colorless, tasteless, odorless, and inflammable.

ni'tro gen A colorless, gaseous element, tasteless and odorless.

ar'gon (är') A colorless, odorless, inert gas.

he'li um An inert, gaseous element occurring principally in the atmosphere of the sun and stars.

sul'phur (-fŭr) A nonmetallic element occurring in large quantities.

sĭl'i con (sĭl') A nonmetallic element, very abundant in nature.

car'bon (cär') An elementary substance occurring native in the diamond and also as graphite.

phos'phor us (fŏs'fŏr-) A nonmetallic element of the nitrogen group.

flu'or ine (flōō'ŏr-ĭn) An element isolated as a pungent gas of pale, greenish yellow.

chlo'rine (klō'rĭn) An element isolated as a greenish yellow gas.

bro'mine (-mĭn) An element which at ordinary temperature is a deep, reddish brown liquid.

i'o dine (ĭ'ō-dĭn) A nonmetallic element isolated as a crystalline solid.

ac'id (ăs'ĭd) Any one of a class of substances which are soluble in water, sour in taste, and redden litmus.

a ce'tic acid (ȧ-sē') A pungent, biting liquid, occurring in vinegar.

hy dro chlo ric acid (-klō') A gaseous compound of hydrogen and chlorine commonly in solution.

lac'tic acid A colorless, syrupy liquid, occurring in sour milk.

tan'nic acid A strongly astringent solid.

bo rac'ic acid (-răs') A weakly acid, white, crystalline solid.

cit'ric acid An acid extracted from lemons, currants, gooseberries, etc.

tar tar'ic acid (tär-tăr'ĭk) A white, crystalline solid, prepared from cream of tartar.

car bol'ic acid (kär-) A coal tar derivative with corrosive, antiseptic properties.

sul phu'ric acid (-fū') A heavy, corrosive, oily liquid.

ni'tric acid A corrosive liquid, one of the strongest mineral acids.

pic'ric acid A yellow, crystalline solid.

beak'er (bēk') — A deep, open-mouthed, thin, glass vessel.

grad'u ate — A cup or cylinder marked for measuring liquid.

mor'tar (môr'tăr) — A strong vessel in which substances are pounded or rubbed with a pestle.

bu rette' (bū-rĕt') — An apparatus for delivering measured quantities of liquid.

cru'ci ble (krōō') — A vessel made of clay, graphite, etc., used for melting substances.

re tort' (-tôrt') — A vessel in which substances are subjected to distillation or decomposition by heat.

des'ic ca tor (-tēr) — A short glass jar fitted with an air-tight cover.

spec'tro scope — An optical instrument.

chlo'ride (klō'rīd) — A compound of chlorine with another element or radical.

bi chlo'ride (bī-) — A compound containing two atoms of chlorine in combination with an element.

cy'a nide (sī'ȧ-) — A salt derived from hydrocyanic acid.

sul'phate (sŭl'fāt) — A salt of sulphuric acid.

sul'phide (-fīd) — A salt derived from hydrogen sulphide.

sul'phite (-fīt) — A salt of sulphurous acid.

hy po sul'phite (hī-pŏ-sŭl'fīt) — A crystalline salt of what was formerly called hyposulphurous acid.

per man'ga nate (pĕr-măn'gȧ-) — A dark purple, crystalline salt.

car'bon ate (kär') — A salt of carbonic acid.

phos'phate (fŏs'fāt) — A salt derived from phosphoric acid.

a cet'y lene (ȧ-sĕt') — A colorless, gaseous hydrocarbon.

naph'tha lene (năf'thȧ-) — A hydrocarbon, an important constituent of coal tar.

pe tro'le um — Mineral oil, a dark brown or greenish inflammable liquid.

car bo hy'drate — A group of neutral compounds, including the sugars, starches, celluloses, etc.

an'i line (ăn'ĭ-lĭn) — An oily, poisonous, basic liquid, colorless when pure.

car'bon di ox'ide (dī-ŏk'sīd) — A heavy, colorless, irrespirable gas.

car'bon mon ox'ide — A colorless, poisonous gas.

am mo'ni a (-ā)	A colorless gaseous compound of hydrogen and nitrogen.
graph'ite (grăf'īt)	Native carbon in the form of crystals.
o'zone (-zōn)	A faintly blue, gaseous substance obtained by the silent discharge of electricity in air.
di ox'ide (dī-ŏk'sīd)	An oxide containing two atoms of oxygen in each molecule.
tri ox'ide (trī-ŏk'sīd)	An oxide with three atoms of oxygen in each molecule.
hy drox'ide (hī-)	A compound of an element with hydrogen and oxygen.
al'ka li (-kă-lī)	Any substance having marked basic properties.
al loy' (ă loi')	A substance composed of two or more metals intimately united.
co ag'u late	To form into a dense mass, to solidify.
de com pose' (-pōz')	To separate the constituent parts of.
ig nite' (-nīt')	To heat strongly, to set on fire.
ef flo resce' (ĕf-lŏ-rĕs')	To change to a whitish powder by loss of water.
in or gan'ic	Descriptive of that branch of chemistry which treats of all substances not organic.
al lo trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk)	Exhibiting the capability of existing in two or more conditions.
dif fuse' (-fūz')	To spread or circulate; to cause to flow on all sides.
hy'dro lyze (hī'drŏ-līz)	To subject to chemical decomposition involving addition of the elements of water.
e lec'tro lyze (-līz)	To subject to a process of chemical decomposition by the action of electricity.
ox'i dize (-dīz)	To combine with oxygen.
ca tal'y sis (kă-tăl'ĭ-)	Acceleration of a reaction produced by the presence of a substance which appears to remain unchanged.
cat'a lyze (-ă-līz)	To accelerate a chemical reaction by catalysis.
pre cip'i tate	A substance separated from a solution in consequence of a chemical change.
by'-prod uct (bī')	A secondary or additional product.
del i ques'cent	Liquefying by absorption of moisture from the air.
nas'cent	The condition of any element at the moment of liberation from a compound.
in sol'u ble	Incapable of being dissolved.

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de prav'i ty	The state of being corrupted; wickedness of mind or heart.
tour'na ment (tōōr'nȧ-)	An athletic meeting, comprising numerous different kinds of contests.
com po'sure (-zhůr)	A settled state, calmness, repose.
re li'a ble (-ȧ-b'l)	Worthy of dependence or reliance, trustworthy.
sin'is ter	Inauspicious; dishonest; indicative of lurking evil.
mis'sile (-sĭl)	A weapon capable of being hurled.
ef fem'i nate	Weak, wanting in manly strength and aggressiveness.
up roar'i ous (-rōr')	Making, or accompanied by, uproar, or noise and tumult.
prom e nade' (-nād')	A public walk; a walk in a public place, for pleasure or display.
in fat u a'tion	The state of being overcome by some foolish passion or desire; folly.
per plex'i ty (-plĕks')	The quality or state of being puzzled; embarrassment, bewilderment, doubt.
em bod'i ment	Act of investing with a body; that which is formed into a body.
ar'chives (är'kīvz)	Places in which public records and historic documents are kept; preserved documents or records.
mys te'ri ous	Containing or implying a mystery; difficult to understand, obscure.
con jec'ture (-jĕk'tůr)	An opinion or judgment formed on defective or presumptive evidence; guess, surmise.
cri te'ri on (krī . . ĭn)	A standard of judging.
in spi ra'tion	The act of breathing in; the influence which quickens or stimulates.
bound'a ry (-dȧ-)	That which indicates or fixes a limit or extent; a real or imaginary limit.
i de'al ism (ī . . -ĭz'm)	A philosophical theory which affirms that the universe is an embodiment of mind; the tendency to value or occupy oneself with ideals.
de crep'it (-ĭt)	Broken down with age, feeble, worn out.
lon gev'i ty (lŏn-jĕv')	Long duration of life.
com mis'er ate (-mĭz')	To feel or express sorrow or regret for; to pity.
ex pa'ti ate (-shĭ-)	To enlarge in discourse or in writing.
es tab'lish	To make stable or firm; to settle.
pre ca'ri ous	Depending on the will or pleasure of another; uncertain, doubtful, dubious.

stin'gy — Extremely close, miserly, penurious.

fath'om a ble (făth'ŭm-) — Capable of being measured or penetrated.

tur'moil (tûr') — Tumult, agitation, turbulence.

ef front'er y (ĕ-frŭn'tĕr-ĭ) — Impudence or boldness in confronting, shameless boldness.

psalm (säm) — A sacred song or poem for use in the praise or worship of God.

com punc'tion (-pŭŋk'shŭn) — Poignant grief proceeding from a sense of guilt or consciousness of causing pain.

so phis'ti cal (-fĭs'tĭ-) — Embodying sophistry, fallaciously subtle, not sound.

ex al ta'tion (ĕg-zôl-) — The act of exalting or raising high; elevation.

tab'leau (tăb'lō) — A striking and vivid representation by means of persons grouped and placed in appropriate postures and remaining silent and motionless.

en core' (äŋ-kōr') — The demand for repetition (or an additional performance) made by an audience, as by applause.

quar'ry (kwŏr'ĭ) — A place where stone is taken from the rock or ledge for building, etc.

in trigue' (-trēg') — To form a plot or scheme. A conspiracy, a stratagem.

mas quer ade' (más-kēr-ād') — An assembly of persons wearing masks and amusing themselves; disguise.

arc'tic (ärk') — Relating to the north.

cow'ard ice (kou'ĕr-dĭs) — Want of courage to face danger; timidity.

dev o tee' — One who is wholly devoted; one who is given wholly to religion; a bigot.

a skew' (ȧ-skū') — Awry, askance, oblique.

des'ti ny — Predetermined state; condition foreordained by the Divine will; fate.

pre var i ca'tion — Act of deviating from the truth: an untruth.

con'strue (kŏn'strōō) — To translate; to explain the sense of.

en vi'ron ment (-vī'rŭn-) — That which surrounds.

vaude'ville (vōd'vĭl) — A theatrical performance consisting of music, songs, dances, etc.

de nun ci a'tion (-sĭ-) — Public accusation; an arraignment.

eu re'ka (ū-rē'kȧ) — An expression of triumph concerning a discovery; literally "I have found it."

prov o ca'tion — Incitement; stimulus; cause of resentment.

cer′e bral	Pertaining to the brain.
oc cip′i tal (ŏk-sĭp′)	Pertaining to the back part of the head or skull.
pec′to ral	Pertaining to, or good for, the chest.
bron′chi al (brŏŋ′kĭ-)	Pertaining to the subdivisions of the windpipe and their ramifications in the lungs.
pul′mo na ry	Pertaining to the lungs.
ab dom′i nal	Of or pertaining to the abdomen.
al i men′ta ry (-tȧ-rĭ)	Designating the great canal which conveys food to the stomach.
cap′il la ry	One of the most minute blood vessels which barely permit the passage of the blood corpuscles.
cel′lu lar (-lȧr)	Formed of cells.
ver′te bra (vûr′.. brȧ)	One of the bony segments composing the spinal column.
lym phat′ic (lĭm-făt′)	Pertaining to, containing, or conveying lymph; a colorless, alkaline nutritive fluid.
car′ti lage (kär′tĭ-lȧj)	Elastic animal tissue forming bone; gristle.
a nat′o my (ȧ-)	The science which treats of the structure of animals or plants.
car′di ac (kär′)	Pertaining to the heart; stimulating the heart action.
cor′pus cle (kôr′pŭs′l)	A minute particle of matter; a cell, as a blood corpuscle.
cu ta′ne ous	Pertaining to the skin.
ep i der′mis (-dēr′)	The outer layer of the skin.
di′a phragm (-ȧ-frăm)	The muscular partition separating the cavity of the chest from that of the abdomen.
lig′a ment (-ȧ-)	A tough band of tissue serving to connect the extremities of bones, or to support and retain an organ in place.
mus′cle (mŭs′′l)	An organ whose special function is the production of motion.
ep i glot′tis	A thin layer of yellow cartilage projecting upward behind the tongue during act of swallowing.
e soph′ a gus (-sŏf′ȧ-)	The tube that leads from the pharynx to the stomach; the gullet.
lar′ynx (lăr′ĭŋks)	The organ of voice.
ju′gu lar (jo͞o′gŭ-)	Designating one of the large veins returning the blood from the head.
stom′ach (stŭm′ŭk)	A dilated saclike portion of the alimentary canal, beyond the gullet, in which the earlier stages of digestion take place.

co'ca ine (kō'kȧ-ĭn) A bitter, crystalline alkaloid used as a local anesthetic. (Commonly and colloquially pronounced kŏ-kān'.)

e'ther A volatile liquid used as an anesthetic.

lau'da num (lô'dȧ-) Tincture of opium.

mor'phine (môr'fĭn or -fēn) A narcotic contained in opium.

chlo'ro form (klō') A colorless, volatile, sweetish liquid used as an anesthetic.

par e gor'ic A camphorated tincture of opium which lessens pain.

caf'fe ine (kăf'ē-ĭn) A stimulant for the brain and stomach.

cal i sa'ya (-sā'yȧ) A yellow variety of Peruvian bark containing at least two per cent of quinine.

qui'nine (kwī'nīn) An alkaline substance obtained from Peruvian bark, used as a tonic.

sar sa pa ril'la (sär-sȧ-pȧ-rĭl'ȧ) A mild tonic and alterative derived from a dried cordlike root.

sas'sa fras (-ȧ-) The bark of the sassafras root.

al'co hol Liquid forming the intoxicating element of fermented liquors.

bel la don'na (-ȧ-dŏn'ȧ) A perennial herb, all parts of which are poisonous, extracts of which are used medicinally.

ben'zo in (-zŏ-ĭn or -zoin) The resinous juice obtained from trees of Malacca and Java, used chiefly in cosmetics.

cam'phor (-fēr) An aromatic whitish substance obtained from trees of Eastern Asia.

cre'o sote An oily antiseptic liquid obtained by the distillation of wood tar.

eu ca lyp'tus (ū-kȧ-lĭp') A tree of Australia from the leaves of which an oil is derived.

men'thol (-thŏl) A crystalline substance resembling camphor.

phe'nol (fē'nōl) A powerful caustic poison which in dilute solution is much used as an antiseptic.

cal'o mel A mixture of mercury and corrosive sublimate, used in medicine.

col lo'di on (-ŭn) A sticky liquid consisting of a mixture of alcohol and ether.

form al'de hyde (fôr-mal') A gas obtained by partial oxidation of alcohol, used as a disinfectant.

pen ny roy'al An aromatic herb of the mint family.

strych'nine (-nīn) A poison having a bitter acid taste.

vit'ri ol (-rĭ-ŭl) The popular name for sulphuric acid.

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al lo path . One who combats disease with a remedy producing effects different from those produced by disease.

ho′me o path One who combats disease with remedies producing similar complaint on healthy persons.

os′te o path One who remedies disease by manipulation.

al′ien ist (āl yĕn-) One who makes a specialty of diseases of the mind.

pa thol′o gy (pȧ-) The science of treating diseases, their nature, causes, results, etc.

gyn e col′o gy (jĭn-ē- or jī-nĕ-) The science that treats of the diseases of women

clin′i cal Pertaining to the instruction of a class of medical students by the examination and treatment of patients in the presence of the pupils.

an al ges′ic (-jĕs′ĭk) Producing insensibility to pain.

an ti sep′tic Tending to prevent harmful effects of bacterial growth.

an ti tox′in (-tŏk′sĭn) A chemical solution that neutralizes poisons.

an ti phlo gis′tic (-flŏ-) Tending to check inflammation.

nar cot′ic (när-) A drug which in moderate doses relieves pain and produces sleep.

an′o dyne (-dīn) A drug which relieves pain.

bac te′ri a (-rĭ-ȧ) Small, single-celled plants reproducing rapidly and regarded as active cause of many diseases.

ma lig′nant (mȧ-) Tending or threatening to produce death.

be nign′ (-nīn′) Of a mild type or character.

ger′mi cid al (-sĭd-) Capable of destroying microörganisms or germs.

ster′i lize To render incapable of germination; to disinfect.

Pas′teur ize (pȧs′tẽr-) To subject fluids to a high temperature (131°-158° F.) to prevent fermentation.

par′ox ysm (-ŏk-sĭz′m) A fit or spasm; any sudden, uncontrollable action or emotion.

in oc′u late To communicate a disease to person or animal by inserting poison in flesh.

vac′ci nate (văk′sĭ-) To inoculate with vaccine as a protection against smallpox.

au′top sy (ȯ′-) The dissection of a dead body for the purpose of ascertaining the cause, seat, or nature of the disease.

dis sect′ (dĭ-sĕkt′) To divide into separate parts.

quar′an tine (kwŏr′ăn-tēn) Any forced stoppage of travel, etc., on account of infectious disease. To put under quarantine.

ther a peu'tics (-ȧ-pūt')	That which treats of the discovery and application of remedies for diseases.
di ag no'sis (dī-)	Scientific determination of signs or symptoms. (Pl. diagnoses.)
prog no'sis	Act or art of foretelling the course and termination of a disease.
pre scrip'tion	A written direction for preparation and use of a medicine.
steth'o scope	An instrument used to convey to the ear the sounds produced by the body.
at'om iz er (-īz-)	An instrument for reducing a liquid to a fine spray.
hy po der'mic (hī . . dûr')	An injection of medicine made under the tissues of the skin.
san i ta'ri um	A health station or retreat.
dis ease' (dĭ-zēz')	Any mental, moral, or physical disorder
con ta'gious (-jŭs)	Catching, conveying contagion.
dis in fect'	To free from contagious matter.
con tu'sion (-zhŭn)	A wound or bruise which does not break the skin.
am'pu tate	To cut off.
op er a'tion	Any methodical action of the hand, or of the hand with instruments, on the living body
o'pi ate	A drug which induces rest and sleep, a narcotic.
dis pen'sa ry (-sȧ-)	A place where the poor can get medical treatment free or at a nominal price.
am'bu lance (-lăns)	A wagon or cart equipped for transporting the wounded, injured, or sick.
dis lo ca'tion	The displacement of a bone at a joint.
lin'i ment	A liquid used as a sedative or stimulant, applied to the skin.
se'rum	The watery portion of an animal fluid remaining after coagulation.
ab sorb'ent (-sôr')	Any substance that absorbs and neutralizes acid fluid in the stomach.
pro phy lac'tic (-fĭ-)	A medicine which preserves or defends against disease, a preventive.
de gen er a'tion	Act or state of growing worse.
dis sem i na'tion	A scattering or spreading abroad, diffusion.
in fil tra'tion	The act of entering by penetrating the pores of a substance.

ca tarrh' (kȧ-tär') A chronic inflammation of any mucous membrane, especially of the nose.

asth'ma (ăz'mȧ) Difficulty in breathing, accompanied by wheezing sounds.

quin'sy (kwin'zĭ) An inflammation of the throat or adjacent parts.

bron chi'tis (brŏŋ-kī') Inflammation of the bronchial tubes.

diph the'ri a (dĭf.. ȧ) An infectious disease where the throat becomes coated with a false membrane.

hem'or rhage (-ŏ-rȧj) Any discharge of blood from the blood vessels.

in flu en'za An epidemic affection characterized by a nasal catarrh.

lar yn gi'tis (-jī') Inflammation of the larynx or upper end of the windpipe.

pneu mo'ni a (nū.. ȧ) Inflammation of the lungs.

tu ber cu lo'sis A disease due to the presence of small granular tumors within an organ; consumption.

pleu'ri sy (plo͞o'rĭ-) An inflammation of the delicate membrane which lines each half of the chest.

chol'er a (kŏl'ĕr-ȧ) An acute disease of the stomach and intestines.

di ar rhe'a (dĭ-ȧ-rē'ȧ) A purging or looseness of the bowels.

di a be'tes (dĭ-ȧ-bē'tēz) A disease accompanied with excessive discharge from the kidneys.

dys'en ter y (-tĕr-ĭ) A disease of the bowels.

dys pep'si a (-sĭ-ȧ) Indigestion, disturbance of the stomach.

nau'se a (nô'shĕ-ȧ or -sĕ-) Any sickness of the stomach accompanied by a desire to vomit.

jaun'dice (jän'dĭs) A condition caused by the presence of the coloring matter of the bile in the blood.

pto'ma ine (tō'mȧ-ĭn) An alkaloid, usually poisonous, derived from decomposing animal matter.

hys te'ri a (-rĭ-ȧ) A nervous affection in which the emotional and reflex excitability is exaggerated.

de men'ti a (-shĭ-ȧ) Insanity due to impairment or total loss of thought and reason.

mel an cho'li a (-kō'.. ȧ) A mental unsoundness characterized by extreme depression of spirits.

neu ras the'ni a (nū .. ȧ) A condition of nervous debility.

de lir'i um A state of mental disturbance resulting in hallucinations, incoherent speech, etc.

par'e sis (păr'ĕ- or pȧ-rē') Incomplete paralysis, affecting motion but not sensation.

neu ral'gi a (nū..*á*) Acute pain in a nerve.

lum ba'go Rheumatic pain in the loins and small of back.

rheu'ma tism (rōō'má-tĭz'm) A painful disease of the muscles and joints, accompanied by swelling and stiffness.

sci at'i ca (sī..ká) An affection characterized by recurring attacks of pain in the region of the hip.

pa ral'y sis (pá-răl') Loss of power of sensation and motion of one or more parts of the body.

ep'i lep sy A sickness accompanied with fits, or sudden falling to the ground.

men in gi'tis (-jĭ') Inflammation of the three membranes that envelop the brain and spinal cord.

ap'o plex y A sudden lack of consciousness and voluntary motion resulting from cerebral rupture.

ab'scess (-sĕs) A collection of pus due to injury or infection from bacteria.

ad'e noids Swellings of the adenoid tissue in the upper part of the pharynx.

ap pen di ci'tis (-dĭ-sī') Inflammation of the appendix.

gan'grene Mortification of part of body caused by interference with local nutrition.

per i to ni'tis (-nī') Inflammation of the peritoneum or membrane which covers the abdominal organs.

ma la'ri a (má..*á*) Disease produced by the bite of a mosquito.

ty'phoid (tī'foid) A fever occasioned by defective drains, etc.

mea'sles (mē'z'lz) A contagious disorder distinguished by an eruption of distinct red circular spots and accompanied with fever.

cir rho'sis (sĭ-rō') Disease of the liver in which it becomes more dense and fibrous and undergoes degeneration.

ec'ze ma (ĕk'zĕ-má) An inflammatory disease of the skin.

er y sip'e las A disease accompanied with a diffused inflammation of the skin.

an'gi na (ăn'jĭ-ná) Inflammatory affection of the throat, producing spasmodic, suffocative attacks.

a tax'i a (*á*-tăk'sĭ-*á*) Lack of power to coördinate voluntary muscular movements.

hy dro pho'bi a (hĭ..fō'bĭ-*á*) A disease caused by the virus from the saliva of a mad dog.

tet'a nus A painful, often fatal, infectious disease, marked by spasms of the muscles, frequently those of the jaw.

at'ro phy (-fĭ) Wasting away; stoppage of the development of an organ.

scle ro'sis (sklĕ-rō') The hardening of a tissue with contraction of its substance.

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dy'na mo (dī'nȧ-) A machine used for converting mechanical energy into electrical energy.

mo'tor (-tẽr) A compact engine; an engine deriving its power from an electric current.

mag ne'to (or măg'nēt-ō) A small dynamo containing permanent magnets.

gen'er a tor (-tẽr) Any machine by which mechanical energy is changed into electrical energy.

rhe'o stat (rē') Any contrivance for regulating a current by means of variable resistances.

trans form'er (-fôr'mẽr) An apparatus for changing the potential of an alternating current.

con dens'er (-dĕn'sẽr) An instrument for concentrating electricity between conducting plates.

ac cu'mu la tor (-tẽr) An apparatus by which energy or power may be stored.

bat'ter y (băt'ẽr-ĭ) An apparatus of one or more cells for generating an electric current.

trans mit'ter That part of a telegraph or telephone instrument used in sending a message.

con vert'er (-vûr'tẽr) A device for changing an electrical current from alternating to direct, or *vice versa*.

con'duit (kŏn'dĭt) An artificial channel or passage through which electrical wires are run.

dy na mom'e ter (dī-nȧ-) An apparatus for measuring force or power.

gal va nom'e ter (-vȧ-) An instrument for measuring the intensity of an electric current.

volt'me ter (vōlt') Any instrument for measuring the differences of potential between two points on an electrical circuit.

am'me ter An instrument for measuring the amperage of a current.

mil li am'me ter An instrument for measuring very small electric currents.

vol tam'e ter An instrument for measuring by electrolysis the electricity passed through a conductor.

boost'er (bo͞os'tẽr) An apparatus for raising the potential of an electric circuit.

ra'di a tor (-ā-tẽr) Any device for heating external objects or for cooling an internal substance by radiation.

so'le noid (sō'lĕ-) A cylindrical wire coil.

an nun'ci a tor (-shĭ-ā-tẽr) An electrical apparatus to show where attendance is required.

an ten'næ (-tĕn'ē) Wires supported in the air for directly transmitting electric waves into space.

ar rest'er A device for arresting excessive currents.

watt'me ter (wŏt') An instrument for measuring electric power.

kil'o watt (-wŏt) A unit of power equal to one thousand watts.
am pere' (-pâr') The unit of electrical current.
volt (ō) The unit of electromotive force.
ohm (ōm) The unit of electrical resistance.
far'ad (făr') The unit of electrical capacity.
e lec tric'i ty A name denoting the cause of an important class of phenomena of attraction and repulsion.
e lec tro mo'tive The force which by reason of differences in potential produces electric currents.
e lec tro stat'ic Pertaining to statical electricity or electricity at rest.
e lec tro dy nam'ic (-dī-) Pertaining to forces caused by an electric current.
e lec trol'y sis Act or process of chemical decomposition by the action of the electric current.
in duc'tion Act by which an electrical conductor becomes electrified without contact with a charged body.
in'su late To separate from conducting bodies by means of nonconductors.
stat'ic Stationary, applicable to electricity not in motion.
a stat'ic (ā-) Having little tendency to take a fixed position.
al'ter nat ing (ăl'tẽr-nāt-) Reversing periodically and rapidly in direction of flow.
dy nam'ic (dī-) Of or pertaining to forces producing motion.
neu'tral (nū') Neither positive nor negative; of a potential midway between the extreme potentials of an apparatus.
gal van'ic Of or pertaining to the phenomena of galvanism or current electricity.
bi po'lar (bī-pō'lẽr) Having two poles.
cy'cle (sī') A complete positive and negative wave of an alternating current; one period.
ro'ta ry (-tā-) Turning on an axis.
gauss (gous) A unit of density of magnetic flux or strength of magnetic field.
am per'age (ăm-pâr'ăj) The strength of a current in amperes.
fa rad'ic (fă-) An adjective used to indicate induced currents incidentally produced in the vicinity of other currents.
po lar'i ty The quality or condition in virtue of which a body exhibits opposite properties.

mag'net	A piece of apparatus having the property of attracting iron (and some other metals).
sal am mo'ni ac	A white crystalline, volatile substance, having a sharp, salty taste.
so lu'tion	A liquid containing another substance dissolved in it.
ter'mi nal (tûr'mĭ-)	Either of the ends of a conducting circuit arranged for connection.
an'ode	The positive terminal of an electric source.
cath'ode	The negative terminal of an electric source.
ar'ma ture (är'mȧ-tȳre)	A piece of soft iron used to close a magnetic circuit, in a dynamo-electric machine wound with conductors connected with the external electrical circuit.
com'mu ta tor (-tēr)	A device for reversing the direction of an electric current.
e lec'trode	Either terminal of an electric source.
e lec tro mag'net	A soft iron core surrounded by a coil of wire to carry the energizing current.
non con duc'tor (-tēr)	A substance that does not conduct heat, electricity, or the like.
bus bar (or **bus'bar**)	One of the main bars or rods carrying an electric current.
switch'board (-bōrd)	An apparatus consisting of panels bearing a collection of switches so arranged that a number of circuits may be combined.
fil'a ment (-ȧ-)	A thread; the part of an incandescent lamp which gives light.
bush'ing (bo͝osh')	A detachable lining for a journal box.
shunt	A conductor joining two points in a circuit.
Bun'sen (bo͝on')	A German chemist (1811–1899).
Dan'iell (-yĕl)	An English physicist (1790–1845).
Ed'i son	A celebrated American inventor (1847–).
Fou cault' (fo͞o-kō')	A distinguished French physicist (1819–1868).
Mar co'ni (mär-)	A distinguished Italian electrician (1874–).
Tes'la (-lä)	A noted Servian-American electrician (1857–).
Sie'mens (sē')	A German-English physicist and inventor (1823–1883).
West'ing house	A noted American inventor and manufacturer (1846–1914).
Wheat'stone	An English inventor (1802–1875).

de po lar i za'tion — Act of or state of being freed of polarity.
de mag net i za'tion — Act or state of being deprived of magnetic properties.
charg'ing (chär'jĭng) — Filling with electricity.
dif fer en'tial (-shăl) — Descriptive of an electromagnet in which there are coils of opposite polarity.
di e lec'tric (dī-ĕ-) — Pertaining to the property of transmitting electric force by a process different from conduction.
torque (tôrk) — That which tends to produce rotation.
mon'o phase (-fāz) — Having a single phase.
pol'y phase (-fāz) — Having two or more phases.
spark'ing (spärk') — Producing sparks.
chok'ing (chōk') — Designating a coil or other apparatus used to check sudden changes in current.
stor'age (stōr'ăj) — The production, by means of electric energy, of chemical reactions which, on reversal, generate a current.
in can des'cent — Glowing or luminous with intense heat.
mul ti po'lar — Having many poles, as a field magnet of a dynamo.
lam'i nat ed (-nāt-) — Consisting of, or arranged in, layers or thin plates one upon the other.
ex ci ta'tion (ĕk-sĭ-) — Act or state of being energized by an electric current.
core loss — Energy loss by eddy of current in the core of an armature.
am pere' turn (-pâr') — A unit indicating the magnetic effect of an ampere flowing through one convolution of a coil.
syn'chro nize (sĭŋ'krŏ-) — To agree in time, to cause to agree in time
a syn'chro nous (ā-sĭŋ'krŏ-nŭs) — Not concurrent in time; not simultaneous.
pe riph'er al (pĕ-rĭf') — Having to do with, or situated on, the outside or circumference.
re sid'u al (rĕ-zĭd'ū-) — An adjective indicating effects remaining after the principal action.
po ten'tial (-shăl) — Degree of electrification as referred to some standard, as that of the earth.
per'me a ble (pûr') — Capable of receiving and transmitting magnetic effects.
im ped'ance (ĭm-pēd') — The apparent resistance in an electric circuit to the flow of an alternating current.
hys ter e'sis — The lagging of magnetic effects after their causes.

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ré su mé' (rā-zü-mā') — A condensed statement; an abridgment or summary.

é lite' (ā-lēt') — Choice or select.

pro té gé' (prŏ-tā-zhā') — One under the care and protection of another.

cui sine' (kwē-zēn') — The kitchen or cooking department; manner or style of cooking.

fi an cé' (fē-ăn-sā') — A betrothed person (masculine).

fi an cée' (fē-ăn-sā') — A betrothed person (feminine).

mo diste' (mŏ-dēst') — One who makes or deals in the fashionable dress of ladies; a dressmaker or milliner.

ré gime' (rā-zhēm') — Mode or system of rule; character of government or of prevailing social system.

dé bris' (dā-brē') — Rubbish, especially such as results from destruction; remains.

bla sé' (blä-zā') — Having the sensibilities deadened by excess or frequency of enjoyment.

dé but' (dā-bū') — A beginning; a first appearance before the public; entrance into society.

chic (shēk) — Great artistic cleverness or skill; style.

dé col le té' (dā-kŏ-l'-tā') — Leaving the neck and shoulders uncovered; low-necked.

na ïve té' (nä-ēv-tā') — Ingenuousness, artlessness.

pas sé' (pă-sā') — Past one's prime; behind the times; antiquated.

pen chant' (păn-shăn') — A strong mental leaning or attraction; a decided taste.

re cher ché' (rē-shĕr-shā') — Sought out with care; of rare quality or elegance.

re trous sé' (rē-trōō-sā') — Turned up; said chiefly of the nose.

en sem'ble (ăn-săn'bl') — The whole, all the parts taken together.

em bon point' (ăn-bôn-pwăn') — Plumpness of person; stoutness.

dis ha bille' (dĭs-a-bēl') — A loose, negligent garment, or state of being dressed in a careless style.

dé noue'ment (dā-nōō'măn) — The unraveling or discovery of a plot; the issue or outcome of a situation.

ex po sé' (ĕks-pŏ-zā') — An exposure or revelation of something discreditable.

gar çon' (gär-sôn') — A boy; especially, a serving boy or man; a waiter.

pe tite' (pē-tēt') — Small, little; said chiefly of a woman or girl of small size and trim figure.

dis trait (dĕs-trā′) Absent-minded, lost in thought, abstracted.

na ïve′ (nä-ēv′) Having native or unaffected simplicity; ingenuous, artless.

en nui′ (ăn-nwē′) A feeling of weariness and dissatisfaction, languor of spirits.

fi nesse′ (fĭ-nĕs′) Fineness, refinement, cunning.

ap ro pos′ (ăp-rŏ-pō′) Opportunely, suitably to the place or subject; with respect (to).

é clat′ (ā-klä′) Brilliancy of success or effort, glory, striking effect, renown.

ren′dez vous (răn′dĕ vōō) A place appointed for a meeting or at which persons customarily meet.

sé′ance (sā′äns) A session, as of some public body; an exhibition given by a medium.

si es′ta (sĭ-ĕs′tȧ) A short sleep at midday or after dinner.

par′ve nu (pär′vĕ-nū) One who makes great pretentions because of having acquired wealth; an upstart.

bag a telle′ (băg-ȧ-tĕl′) A trifle; a thing of no importance.

coif fure′ (kwȧ-fūr′) A headdress or manner of dressing the hair.

coif feur′ (kwȧ-fûr′) A hairdresser.

en trée′ (ăn-trā′) Entrance; a dish served at the beginning of dinner to give zest to the appetite.

so bri quet′ (sŏ-brē-kā′) An assumed name, a nickname.

soi rée′ (swȧ-rā′) An evening party.

ou tré′ (ōō-trā′) Extraordinary, eccentric, extravagant.

fête (fāt) A festival.

en fin′ (ăn-făn′) At last; briefly.

ca chet′ (kȧ-shĕ′) A seal; a distinctive mark.

Mon sieur′ (mĕ-syû′) A French title corresponding to the English Mr. (abbreviation, M.; pl. MM.).

Ma de moi selle′ (mȧd-mwȧ-zĕl′) A French title corresponding to Miss (abbreviation, Mlle.).

Se ñor′ (sā-nyōr′) A Spanish title corresponding to the English Mr. or Sir.

Se ño′ra (sā-nyō′rä) A Spanish title corresponding to Mrs. or Madam.

Se ño ri′ta (sā-nyŏ-rē′tä) A Spanish title given to a young lady, corresponding to Miss

Al a ba'ma (-ȧ-bä'mȧ)	Ala.	Ne va'da (-vä')	Nev.
Ar i zo'na (-nȧ)	Ariz.	New Hamp'shire (-shĭr)	N. H.
Ar'kan sas (är'kăn-sô)	Ark.	New Jer'sey (jûr'zĭ)	N. J.
Cal i for'ni a (-fôr')	Calif.	New Mex'i co	N. Mex.
Col o ra'do (-rä')	Colo.	New York'	N. Y.
Con nect'i cut (-nĕt')	Conn.	North Car o li'na	N. C.
Del'a ware (-ȧ-wâr)	Del.	North Da ko'ta (dȧ . . tȧ)	N. Dak.
Flor'i da	Fla.	O hi'o (-hī-)	Ohio
Geor'gi a (jôr')	Ga.	O kla ho'ma (-klȧ-)	Okla.
I'da ho (-dȧ-)	Idaho	Or'e gon	Oregon.
Il li nois' (-noi')	Ill.	Penn syl va'ni a	Pa.
In di an'a	Ind.	Rhode Is'land (ī-)	R. I.
I'o wa (-wȧ)	Iowa	South Car o li'na	S. C.
Kan'sas	Kans.	South Da ko'ta (dȧ...tȧ)	S. Dak.
Ken tuck'y	Ky.	Ten nes see'	Tenn.
Lou i si an'a (lōō-ē-zē-ăn'ȧ)	La.	Tex'as	Tex.
		U'tah (-tô)	Utah
Maine	Maine.	Ver mont' (vĕr-)	Vt.
Mar'y land (mĕr')	Md.	Vir gin' i a (vĕr-)	Va.
Mas sa chu'setts	Mass.	Wash'ing ton (wŏsh')	Wash.
Mich'i gan (mĭsh')	Mich.	West Vir gin'i a	W. Va.
Min ne so'ta	Minn.	Wis con'sin	Wis.
Mis sis sip'pi	Miss.	Wy o'ming (wī-)	Wyo.
Mis sou'ri	Mo.	Phil'ip pine Islands (fĭl'ĭ-pīn)	P. I.
Mon ta'na (-tă')	Mont.		
Ne bras'ka	Nebr.	Ha wai'i (hä-wī'ē)	

pre mo ni′tion (-nĭsh′ŭn)
ex′pe dite
in vei′gle (-vē′)
qual′i ty (kwŏl′)
quan′ti ty (kwŏn′)
om nip′o tence (-tĕns)
mis no′mer (-mēr)
im′po ten cy
de′vi ate
pen in′su la (-sŭ-lȧ)
e mul′sion
res′o nance (rĕz′ŏ-năns)
shep′herd (-ērd)
brev′i ty
den′ti frice (-frĭs)
caus′tic (kôs′)
pan′to mime
ep′i cure (-kūr)
ug′li ness
de plor′a ble (-ȧ-b′l)
stu′di ous (stū′)
in′ter lop er
pan a ce′a (-ȧ-sē′ȧ)
troupe (trōōp)
suave (swāv)

hy′drant
im pet u os′i ty (-pĕt-ū-)
stig′ma (-mȧ)
ver′di gris (vûr′dĭ-grēs)
gri mace′ (-mās′)
pau′ci ty (pô′)
ver bose′ (vēr-bōs′)
hos′tel ry
so bri′e ty
hi a′tus (hī-ā′)
a cu′men (ȧ-kū′)
ex′pur gate
rec′ti tude
pov′er ty
pla′za (plä′zȧ)
per am′bu late (pēr-)
sham poo′
em blem at′ic
mus tache′ (-tȧsh′)
pa vil′ion (-yŭn)
ba zaar′ (bȧ-zär′)
bi zarre′ (bĭ-zär′)
ab′ro gate
rec′on dite
mil len′ni um

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New York, N. Y.
Chi ca'go, Ill. (shĭ-kô'gō)
Phil a del'phi a, Pa. (fĭl..fĭ-ȧ)
St. Lou'is, Mo. (lōō'ĭs)
Bos'ton, Mass. (-tŭn)
Cleve'land, Ohio
Bal'ti more, Md. (bôl')
Pitts'burgh, Pa.
De troit', Mich.
Buf'fa lo, N. Y.
San Fran cis'co, Calif
Mil wau'kee, Wis.
Cin cin nat'i, Ohio
New'ark, N. J. (nū ĕrk)
New Or'le ans, La.
Wash'ing ton, D. C. (-tŭn)
Los An'gel es, Calif.
(lōs ăŋ gĕl ĕs)
Min ne ap'o lis, Minn.
Jer sey City, N. J. (jûr'zĭ)
Kan'sas City, Mo.
Se at'tle, Wash.
In di an ap'o lis, Ind.
Prov'i dence, R. I.
Lou'is ville, Ky. (lōō'ĭs-vĭl)
Roch'es ter, N. Y.

St. Paul, Minn.
Den'ver, Colo.
Port'land, Oregon.
Co lum'bus, Ohio
To le'do, Ohio
At lan'ta, Ga. (-tȧ)
Oak'land, Calif. (ōk')
Worces'ter, Mass. (wŏŏs tĕr)
Syr'a cuse, N. Y.
New Ha'ven, Conn.
Bir'ming ham, Ala. (bûr')
Mem'phis, Tenn. (-fĭs)
Scran'ton, Pa. (tŭn)
Rich'mond, Va.
Pat'er son, N. J. (-ĕr-sŭn)
O ma ha, Nebr. (-mȧ-hô)
Fall River, Mass.
Day'ton, Ohio (dā'tŭn)
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Nash'ville, Tenn.
Low'ell, Mass. (lō')
Cam'bridge, Mass.
Spo kane', Wash. (-kăn')
Bridge'port, Conn. (brĭj')
Al'ba ny, N. Y. (ôl'bȧ-)

Mont pel'ier, Vt. (-pēl'yēr)
Pough keep'sie, N. Y. (pō-kĭp'sĭ)
U'ti ca, N. Y. (-kȧ)
Fond du Lac, Wis.
Shreve'port, La.
San An to'ni o, Tex.
Mc Kees'port, Pa. (mȧ-kēz')
Read'ing, Pa. (rĕd')
Cam'den, N. J.

Des Moines', Iowa (dē moin')
Ta co'ma, Wash. (tȧ-kō'mȧ)
Yon'kers, N. Y.
Hous'ton, Tex. (hūs'tŭn)
Du luth', Minn. (dōō-lōōth')
Bat'on Rouge, La. (băt'ŭn rōōzh')
Be loit', Wis.
Sche nec'ta dy, N. Y. (skĕ-)
Ak'ron, Ohio.
Wilkes'-Barre, Pa. (wĭlks'băr-ĭ)
Pe o'ri a, Ill.
Sa van'nah, Ga. (sȧ-văn'ȧ)
Fort Wayne, Ind. (wān)
Terre Haute, Ind. (tĕr'ē hōt')
Ba yonne', N. J. (bā-yōn')
Pas sa'ic, N. J.

Natch'ez, Miss. (năch')
Wich'i ta, Kans. (-tô)
Wal'la Wal'la, Wash. (wŏl'ȧ)
Sac ra men'to, Calif. (-rȧ-)
Chey enne', Wyo. (shī-ĕn')
Yp si lan'ti, Mich. (ĭp-)
Wa ter vliet', N. Y. (wô-tẽr-vlēt')
Du buque', Iowa (dō͞o-bū͞k')
Al bu quer'que, N. Mex. (ăl-bû-kûr'kē)
Kal a ma zoo', Mich. (-ȧ-mȧ-zō͞o)
Tal la has'see, Fla. (-ȧ-hăs'ē)
Sioux City, Iowa (sō͞o)
Chat ta noo'ga, Tenn. (-ȧ-nō͞o'gȧ)
Eau Claire, Wis. (ō-klâr')
Osh'kosh, Wis.
Os ka loo'sa, Iowa (-kȧ-lō͞o'sȧ)
Ash ta bu'la, Ohio
Vin cennes', Ind. (vĭn-sĕnz')
Pa du'cah, Ky. (-kȧ)
Al too'na, Pa.
Sha mo'kin, Pa. (shȧ-)
Butte, Mont. (būt)
Wa'co, Tex. (wā'kō)
San Di e'go, Calif. (dē-ă'gō)
She boy'gan, Wis.

Al giers′, Algeria (-jērz′)
Am′ster dam, Netherlands (-stēr-)
Bang kok′, Siam (băŋ-kŏk′)
Bar ce lo′na, Spain
Bo go ta′, Colombia (-tä′)

Bor deaux′, France (bôr-dō′)

Brus′sels, Belgium (brŭs′ĕlz)

Bu cha rest′, Roumania (bōō-kȧ-)
Bu′da pest, Hungary (bōō′dȧ-)
Bue′nos Ai′res, Argentina (bwā′nōs ī′rās)
Cai′ro, Egypt (kī′rō)
Cal cut′ta, India

Chem′nitz, Germany (kĕm′nĭts)
Chris ti a′ni a, Norway (-tĭ-ä′nē-ä)
Con stan ti no′ple, Turkey
Co pen ha′gen, Denmark (-hā′gĕn)
Ed′in burgh, Scotland (ĕd′′n-bŭr-ō)
Gen′o a, Italy (jĕn′ō-ȧ)
Gi bral′tar, Gibraltar (jĭ-brŏl′tēr)
Gua da la ja′ra, Mexico (gwä-thä-lä-hä′rä)
Ha′vre, France (hä′vēr)
Hong′kong′, China
Ho no lu′lu, Hawaii (hō-nō-lōō′lōō)
Jo han′nes burg, South Africa (yō-hän′ĕs-)
Kyo′to, Japan (kyō′tō)

Leip′zig, Germany (līp′sĭk)
Lis′bon, Portugal (lĭz′bŭn)

Ma dras′, India (mȧ-drȧs′)
Ma nil′a, Philippines (mȧ-nĭl′ȧ)
Mar seilles′, France (mär-sālz′)
Mel′bourne, Australia (mĕl′bŭrn)
Mon te vid′e o, Uruguay

O sa′ka, Japan (ō-zä′kä)

Pe king′, China
Ri′o de Ja nei′ro, Brazil (rē′ō dā zhȧ-nā′rō)
San ti a′go, Chile (-tē-ä′)
Shang ha′i, China (shăng-hä′ī)

Smyr′na, Turkey (smûr′nȧ)
Stock′holm, Sweden (stŏk′hōlm)
Ti en′tsin′, China (tĭ-ĕn′tsēn′)

To′ky o, Japan (tō′kĕ-)
Tri este′, Italy (trē-ĕst′ or trē-ĕs′tā)
Tu′nis, Tunis

Tu′rin, Italy
Val pa rai′so, Chile (-pȧ-rī′sō)
Vi en′na, Austria (-ĕn′ȧ)

War′saw, Poland (wôr′sô)

Yo ko ha′ma, Japan (-hä′mä)

Zan zi bar′, Zanzibar (zän..bär′)

Zu′rich, Switzerland (zōō′rĭk)

es pouse′ (-pouz′)
phys i og′no my (fĭz-)
sau′ci ness
prod′i gy
fir′ma ment (fûr′mȧ-)
con dign′ (-dīn′)
las′si tude
wretch′ed ness (rĕch)
per tur ba′tion (pûr-tŭr-)
av′e nue (-nū)
pri or′i ty (prī-)
fla′grant
in iq′ui tous (-ĭk′wĭ-)
in′cre ment
ap plause′ (-plôz′)
im preg′na ble (-nȧ-b′l)
weap′on (wĕp′ŭn)
con tig′u ous (-tĭg′)
pyr′a mid (pĭr′ȧ-)
in un da′tion
e clipse′ (-klĭps′)
im′be cile (-sĭl)
oc′to pus
mal e dic′tion
vil′lage (-ĭj)

cham pagne′ (shăm-pān′)
phan′tom (făn′tŭm)
cal′um ny
meer′schaum (mēr′shôm)
por ten′tous (-tŭs)
prec′i pice
no bil′i ty
hap′haz ard (-ȧrd)
com plic′i ty
ex cerpt′ (-sûrpt′)
im por′tu nate (-pôr′tŭ-)
id i o mat′ic
vo cal i za′tion
cat′e chize (-kĭz)
as tute′
per fid′i ous (pĕr-)
i tin′er ant (ī-tĭn′ĕr-)
thwart (thwôrt)
ma lev′o lence (mȧ-)
con ster na′tion
un du la′tion (-dŭ-)
suc′cor (sŭk′ĕr)
im pov′er ish
lav′a to ry
al lot′ted

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caveat emptor (kā′vĕ-ăt ĕmp′tŏr) — Let the buyer beware.

corpus delicti (kôr′pŭs dē-lĭk′tī) — The body of the offense, the essence of the crime.

et alii (ĕt ā′lĭ-ī) — And others. (abbr. et al.)

et sequentia (ĕt sē-kwĕn′shĭ-ȧ) — And following. (abbr. et seq.)

ex contractu (ĕks kŏn-trăk′tū) — From the contract.

ex post facto (ĕks pōst făk′tō) — By a subsequent act.

flagrante delicto (flā-grăn′tē dē-lĭk′tō) — In the commission of crime.

habeas corpus (hā′bē-ăs kôr′pŭs) — A writ commanding that the body of the prisoner be produced.

in re (ĭn rē) — In the matter of, concerning.

to wit — Namely; that is to say.

in statu quo (ĭn stā′tū kwō) — As it was, in the same position.

ipso facto (ĭp′sō făk′tō) — By the act itself.

jurat (jōō′răt) — That part of a document where an officer certifies that it was sworn before him.

locus in quo (lō′kŭs ĭn kwō) — The place in which.

locus sigilli (lō′kŭs sĭ-jĭl′ī) — Place of the seal.

nisi prius (nī′sī prī′ŭs) — Term applied to those courts trying civil causes with the aid of a jury.

nolens volens (nō′lĕns vō′lĕns) — Willing or unwilling.

non prosequitur (nŏn prō-sĕk′wĭ-tŭr) — A judgment entered against the plaintiff in a suit where he does not appear to prosecute. (abbr. non pros.)

quid pro quo (kwĭd prō kwō) — A mutual consideration; one thing for another.

res judicata (rēz jōō-dĭ-kā′tȧ) — Things adjusted or decided.

scilicet (sĭl′ĭ-sĕt) — Namely, to wit. (abbr. sc.)

status quo (stā′tŭs kwō) — The condition of things at a given time.

supersedeas (sū-pĕr-sē′dē-ăs) — A writ commanding a stay of proceedings.

venire facias (vĕ-nī′rē fā′shĭ-ăs) — A writ for summoning a jury.

her e dit′a ments — Things capable of being inherited.

con tem′po ra ry (-rā-rĭ)

mal a droit′ (-ȧ-)

trep i da′tion

quench (kwĕnch)

guin′ea (gĭn′ĭ)

squab′ble (skwŏb′′l)

hau teur′ (hō tûr′)

ven′om ous (-ĕm-)

no mad′ic

de ri′sion (-rĭzh′ĕn)

ho mol′o gous (-gŭs)

oc ci den′tal (ŏk-sĭ-)

re nown′

sword (sōrd)

pre di lec′tion (prē-dĭ-lĕk′)

mem′brane

sa′ti ate (-shĭ-)

ver nac′u lar (vēr-năk′ū-lȧr)

mer e tri′cious (-trĭsh′ŭs)

mac′er ate (-ēr-)

ci ta′tion (sī-tā′)

in dig′e nous (-dĭj′ē-nŭs)

phi′al (fī′ăl)

yes′ter day (-tĕr-)

cul′ti vate

in vid′i ous

liq′ue fy (lĭk′wē-fī)

ad′e quate (-kwȧt)

ramp′age (răm′pāj)

cor′ol la ry (-lă-)

gen e a log′i cal (jĕn-ē-ȧ-)

mas′sa cre (-ȧ-kĕr)

her′o ism (-ĭz′m)

ret′i nue (-nū)

he red′i ta ry

bur lesque′ (bûr-lĕsk′)

hal lu ci na′tion

poul′tice (pōl′tĭs)

dog mat′ic (dŏg-)

tech nique′ (tĕk-nēk′)

pe rus′al (-rōōz′)

as per′sion (-pûr′shŭn)

con straint′ (-strānt)

ma lign′er (mȧ-līn ĕr)

cri′sis

con viv′i al

va ri′e ty

in ad vert′ent (-vûr′)

so no′rous (sō-nō′rŭs)

plas′tic

a priori (ā prī-ō′rī) From what is before; from cause to effect.
ad infinitum (ăd ĭn-fĭ-nī′tŭm) To infinity.
ad valorem (ăd vȧ-lō′rĕm) In proportion to the value.
quod vide (vī′dē) Which see. (abbr. q. v.)
per annum (pĕr ăn′nŭm) Annually; each year.
per capita (pĕr kăp′ĭ-tȧ) By heads, for each individual.
pro rata (prō rā′tȧ) In proportion; according to share.
en route (ăn rōōt′) On the road.
bona fide (bō′nȧ fī′dē) In good faith.
ex officio (ĕks ŏ-fĭsh′ĭ-ō) Officially.
par excellence (păr ĕk-sĕ-lăns′) Preëminently
au revoir (ō rē-vwär′) Until we meet again — said at parting.
vice versa (vī′sē vûr′sȧ) The reverse or opposite.
extempore (ĕks-tĕm′pō-rē) Without preparation; without previous study.
in transitu (ĭn trăn′sĭ-tū) In course of transit.
id est (ĭd ĕst) That is. (abbr. *i.e.*)
tempus fugit (tĕm′pŭs fū′jĭt) Time flies.
terra firma (tĕr′ȧ fûr′mȧ) Firm or solid earth.
modus operandi (mō′dŭs ŏp-ē-răn′dī) Manner of working.
nota bene (nō′tȧ bē′nē) Take notice, note well. (abbr. N.B.)
per diem (pĕr dī′ĕm) By the day.
per se (pĕr sē) By itself or himself.
prima facie (prī′mȧ fā′shĭ-ē) At first view.
pro tempore (prō tĕm′pō-rē) For the time being.
sine die (sī′nē dī′ē) Without a day being appointed.

al ter ca'tion (ăl-tĕr-)
pew'ter (pū')
ban'quet (băŋ')
sa li'va (sȧ-lī'vȧ)
men'ace
de lin'e ate
nau'ti cal (nô')
Her cu'le an (hĕr-)
par'a mount (păr'ȧ-)
de co'rum
e phem'er al (-fĕm')
re crim'i nate
u biq'ui ty (-bĭk'wĭ-)
scourge (skûrj)
hy'phen (-fĕn)
prof'li gate
a nom'a lous (ȧ-nŏm'ȧ-)
ad u la'tion (ăd-ū-)
cous'in (kŭz'n)
e mol'u ment
het er o ge'ne ous
mu'tu al (mū'tū-)
vit're ous
stran'ger
moi'e ty

ac'ri mo ny
in car cer a'tion (-kär-sĕr-)
bat tal'ion (-yŭn)
pro tu'ber ance
a ghast' (ȧ-gȧst')
saun'ter (sän')
quan'da ry (kwŏn'dȧ-)
brief'er
unc'tion (ŭŋk')
cray'on (krā')
pen'i tence
hearth (härth)
tight'en (tīt'n)
re cruit' (-krōōt')
e nig mat'i cal
vogue (vōg)
ti mid'i ty
ad o les'cent
pun'gen cy
phthis'ic (tĭz'ĭk)
syr'inge (sĭr'ĭnj)
dis cern' (dĭ-zûrn')
sa ti'e ty
ex cres'cence (ĕks-krĕs')
flour'ish (flŭr')

Study Review 40 on page 181.

HOW TO USE THE DICTIONARY

EVERY student should know how to use the dictionary to gain information regarding spelling, the division of words into syllables, the pronunciation of words, their origin, and their meaning.

The first column in the Review Lessons consists of words which occur in one of the four preceding lessons; the second column contains words which have occurred in any preceding lesson; in the last column are given new words which are to be looked up at home in a dictionary.

In making use of the dictionary the first essential is that the student should know the alphabet; he should know the relative position in the alphabet of any given letter. Brief class drills on alphabetizing will help to give this ability.

The pronunciation in most dictionaries is inclosed in parentheses immediately following the word. The teacher should make sure that the student properly understands the signs used in respelling.

Frequently a number of definitions are given for a word. In Webster's New International Dictionary definitions are usually given in their historical order, that the development of the word may be shown. The attention of the student should be called to the fact that the first definition given is often not the most common meaning of the word.

The origin and derivation of words is usually shown in the dictionary. The language from which the word originally came and the changes through which it has passed can thus be learned. In many cases a knowledge of the derivation of a word will give a better understanding of the present meaning of the word.

After the definition of many words a list of synonyms will be found. A study of these synonyms frequently helps materially in giving a proper understanding of the word.

The instructor should require the students to look up in a dictionary the words in the third column of each of the Review Lessons and be able to give, not only the spelling of the word, but its division into syllables, its pronunciation, and its most common definition. If the Review Lessons are used in this manner they can be made of great value to the student.

REVIEW 1 (To follow Lesson 4)

school	express	NEW WORDS
steal	encompass	formerly
guess	morally	helpfulness
mastiff	already	spoonful
embarrass	fulfill	usually
tariff	foretell	quaintness
worthless	until	narrowness
actual	symmetrical	noiseless
general	totally	kneel
critical	harness	truthfully
respectfully	witness	exactness
install	confess	calmness
awful	quell	voiceless
welfare	compel	firmness
always	annual	stiffness
special	finally	selfishness
carefully	formally	shiftless

REVIEW 2 (To follow Lesson 8)

public	ascend	NEW WORDS
struck	anthracite	acre
majestic	stencil	topic
attack	vicinity	canoe
almanac	citizen	basic
because	calculate	cigar
discourage	prosaic	caliber
conciliate	athletic	domestic
carriage	quick	century
facility	derrick	career
tacit	havoc	camera
sanction	accomplish	celerity
certificate	ascertain	tactics
society	specimen	certain
COURSE	officiate	concern
incentive	deficit	skeptical
preface	mucilage	palace

REVIEW 3 (To follow Lesson 12)

elegant	knowledge	NEW WORDS
plague	answer	adage
grateful	knuckle	aisle
language	gingham	agile
strategy	pneumatic	wagon
finger	influence	ghastly
genuine	convince	cogitate
assuage	almost	whistle
vigorous	welcome	pigeon
generous	zinc	brightness
congratulate	capacity	glimpse
handsome	throng	wrench
Wednesday	gigantic	agency
physique	exaggerate	wager
column	island	alignment
cologne	lightning	wrangle
gnaw	wrinkle	drudgery

REVIEW 4 (To follow Lesson 16)

decide	compensate	NEW WORDS
courage	altitude	abstain
satire	trapeze	portrait
usage	anecdote	ordeal
beverage	desire	articulate
separate	investigate	attitude
aperture	phrase	exposure
isolate	hesitate	perspire
consummate	edifice	capitulate
vindicate	auspices	sublime
tolerate	enunciate	future
average	simplicity	magnitude
demonstrate	fatigue	intimidate
originate	genius	acclimate
abdicate	sanguine	attribute
adulterate	program	torture
empire	autumn	expostulate

REVIEW 5 (To follow Lesson 20)

		NEW WORDS
hostile	frolic	abandon
peril	hotel	reckon
fabric	splendid	abrupt
deposit	foolscap	insipid
parallel	implicit	random
illusive	imagine	return
wisdom	material	comical
limit	promise	intrepid
erratic	guile	adept
theater	subordinate	accustom
satchel	annihilate	asylum
definite	decorate	abnormal
privilege	appetite	refusal
enthusiastic	juncture	interim
although	describe	pencil
straight	exterminate	ironical
favorite	oblige	

REVIEW 6 (To follow Lesson 24)

		NEW WORDS
forceful	judgment	amazement
completely	peaceable	forehead
positively	excusable	sizable
arrangement	desirability	settlement
curable	valuable	traceable
arguing	roguish	politeness
inclosing	ensuing	indicative
blamable	observance	measurement
insurance	announcement	minutely
advisable	harass	requirement
separating	effectually	subduing
indispensable	willfulness	reënforcement
manufacturing	terrific	releasing
initiatory	curiosity	ceaseless
changeable	solicited	troublesome
chargeable	audacity	plainness
mileage	vagrant	

REVIEW 7 (To follow Lesson 28)

beginning
preference
transferred
swimming
acquittal
occurrence
gaseous
warrior
excellent
concealed
benefited
marvelous
metallic
inventor
tranquillity
distinguished
equipped

avoidable
shipped
forgettable
wrapper
meager
chamois
diphthong
evaporate
severe
hurricane
assimilate
utensil
seldom
determine
parenthesis
infringement
notable

NEW WORDS
robbery
wedding
worshiper
pittance
embedded
abyss
climate
docile
designate
guilty
whence
attenuate
appall
gentility
lottery
crease

REVIEW 8 (To follow Lesson 32)

either
believe
neighbor
hygiene
foreign
patience
sovereign
fiendish
financier
deceive
heinous
handkerchief
ancient
mischievous
surfeit
proficient
weight

traveler
boorish
baggage
omitted
serviceable
perseverance
sponging
amusement
systematic
intrinsic
squirrel
stupid
immaculate
fortunate
nominate
supreme
colonel

NEW WORDS
deign
tier
pier
blonde
brunette
captivity
obtuse
eager
father
farther
denial
companion
infinitely
glisten
placid
parade

REVIEW 9 (To follow Lesson 36)

		NEW WORDS
burial	suppress	dizziness
daily	pathetic	readily
economize	regular	jeopardize
disguise	solitude	bountiful
business	famine	bounteous
surveyor	inducement	laziness
advise	chagrined	furious
systematize	besiege	notification
analyze	weird	handicapped
attorneys	disobedient	subsidize
intercede	soldier	ratified
supersede	offered	hastily
succeed	briefer	drowsiness
beauteous	expelling	emptiness
ladyship	referred	kindliness
supervise	courageous	hardihood
studying	legislature	

REVIEW 10 (To follow Lesson 40)

		NEW WORDS
accommodate	livelihood	approachable
committee	annoyance	incognito
ingratitude	advertise	commotion
occupy	paralyze	extenuated
approximate	transient	bivalve
ambiguous	obeisance	circumscribe
countermand	species	instability
defalcate	dangerous	dissent
exhilarate	rebellious	attraction
obnoxious	inference	intermediate
perjury	druggist	interjection
aggravate	agreeable	accompaniment
dissuade	excitable	deduction
unwieldy	grievance	impropriety
opportunity	immediately	approbation
envelop	purposely	jovial
corroborate	stimulus	

REVIEW 11 (To follow Lesson 44)

proportion	interrogate	NEW WORDS
superscribe	ignominious	preëmption
forenoon	coincide	hypothetical
unconcern	antedate	surround
diagram	commodities	beneath
antipathy	plenteous	relapse
suffocate	exceed	subsequent
sinecure	authorize	misanthropy
reluctant	surprise	renewal
epigram	misconceive	overwhelm
recommend	seismic	undergo
emporium	adieu	epilogue
subterfuge	legality	pronounce
suggest	submitted	seclusion
transparent	noticeable	translation
antiquate	guidance	foresee
repudiate	metropolis	polygamy

REVIEW 12 (To follow Lesson 48)

together	diagonally	NEW WORDS
superior	concentrate	burglar
millinery	neglect	terror
particular	condemn	auxiliary
similar	extreme	vocabulary
library	relic	bachelor
excessive	sarcastic	slavery
adjective	purchasable	designer
exclusive	regretted	squander
conducive	seize	submissive
competitor	franchise	combative
confectionery	procedure	adversary
daughter	proceed	candor
peculiar	apprentice	arbitrary
negative	ambitious	scenery
incisive	contradict	advisory
exterior	enterprise	commentary

REVIEW 13 (To follow Lesson 52)

		NEW WORDS
copious	consecutive	envious
gorgeous	promissory	porous
narrative	misdemeanor	preposterous
caricature	professor	obvious
miscellaneous	unsophisticated	rigorous
atrocious	apology	anxious
hypocrisy	succinct	melodious
colleague	security	insidious
conscientious	oblique	imperious
judicious	antique	luminous
propitious	plentiful	loquacious
punctilious	plenteous	chivalrous
etiquette	compromise	hilarious
surveillance	salient	previous
opinion	height	pugnacious
adversity	transferable	industrious
precious	manageable	

REVIEW 14 (To follow Lesson 56)

		NEW WORDS
probable	personality	amiable
intelligible	obstacle	execrable
admissible	symptom	lovable
unavoidable	conscious	estimable
condescend	sagacious	veritable
aggrandize	tentative	surmountable
contemplate	rumor	pliable
plausible	circular	applicable
pleasurable	satisfactory	fashionable
visible	empower	inhibit
remarkable	catalogue	venerable
responsible	suppose	indomitable
inseparable	reimburse	detestable
inevitable	preëminence	perishable
adhere	unpleasant	inscrutable
replenish	attempt	pardonable
horrible	difficult	

REVIEW 15 (To follow Lesson 60)

		NEW WORDS
attention	culminate	absorption
conversion	recollect	annexation
accommodation	impracticable	conception
persuasion	incredible	conversation
degradation	accomplice	confusion
opposition	instantaneous	information
precision	courteous	detection
adhesion	talkative	donation
preparation	customary	question
musician	epidemic	declaration
Christian	superficial	contortion
complexion	reprimand	invitation
occasion	illiterate	alteration
tradition	cleanliness	contention
assertion	revise	exclamation
institution	itemize	affectation
situation	sufficient	

REVIEW 16 (To follow Lesson 64)

		NEW WORDS
temperance	fraternal	coherence
experience	reconcile	nonchalance
precedent	tragedy	distance
incessant	substitute	reticent
significant	abusive	quiescent
important	maximum	fluency
independent	minimum	contrivance
acquaintance	rescuing	hindrance
consequence	inferable	incumbent
prevalence	gasify	coalescence
consistent	difference	condolence
apparent	leisure	contestant
exorbitant	freight	contingency
ignorance	chastise	indulgence
audience	supersede	inhabitant
extravagant	happiness	knotty
existence	inquisitive	

REVIEW 17 (To follow Lesson 68)

devastate
asphyxiate
acquiesce
research
pique
labyrinth
memoir
treasurer
architect
librarian
auctioneer
machinist
milliner
jeweler
amanuensis
laborer
apothecary

hesitancy
assistance
countenance
conscience
physician
pronunciation
fascination
distribute
combustible
vegetable
celebrity
controversy
efficacious
delicious
representative
vinegar
preparatory

NEW WORDS
actor
actress
supervisor
florist
artist
artisan
saddler
seamstress
weaver
servant
pilot
steward
inspector
lapidary
umpire
auditor

REVIEW 18 (To follow Lesson 72)

tickler
debtor
ledger
customer
telephone
employee
merchandise
inventory
mercantile
remuneration
management
installment
liquidate
delinquent
guarantee
manifold
foreclosure

chauffeur
veterinary
idiosyncrasy
procrastinate
especial
chronic
challenge
sculpture
inherit
prohibit
increase
inquiring
argument
deference
humbugged
beautiful
beauteous

NEW WORDS
abscond
embezzle
exchequer
department
fiduciary
delivery
solvency
budget
duebill
coinage
dutiable
sundries
supplies
distillery
indebtedness
envelope

REVIEW 19 (To follow Lesson 76)

overalls	secede	NEW WORDS
trousers	exercise	color
chapeau	diffident	cretonne
foulard	perennial	aigrette
batiste	reiterate	whalebone
challis	anniversary	damask
silesia	necessary	huckaback
bombazine	superlative	ratine
chambray	audacious	tarlatan
cravenette	eulogy	raiment
embroidery	irreparable	superb
lingerie	rehearse	loose
chinchilla	permission	lose
chenille	suspicion	icicle
Renaissance	electrician	tyranny
gauntlet	forbearance	innumerable
cassimere	collar	device

REVIEW 20 (To follow Lesson 80)

negligee	receipt	NEW WORDS
selvage	recipe	costume
tongue	correspondence	thimble
morocco	correspondents	indigo
blucher	preponderance	cochineal
ecstasy	descent	napkin
liquor	artesian	texture
courtesy	resuscitate	assortment
quarrel	ineligible	clothes
impromptu	optimist	laundry
maintenance	felicity	stylish
disastrous	dialogue	medium
irascible	simultaneous	mediocre
explanation	initiative	sensuous
moccasin	thermometer	martyr
umbrella	surrender	miracle
textile	elementary	particle

REVIEW 21 (To follow Lesson 84)

almond
mayonnaise
piccalilli
celery
spinach
bouillon
cucumber
tangerine
Roquefort
Bologna
macaroni
chicken
vanilla
sausage
cantaloupe
asparagus
molasses

scissors
misspell
foreman
category
recompense
offense
inadequate
conspicuous
disappoint
dilapidate
advice
advise
concede
succeed
qualified
macadamize
mischief

NEW WORDS
borax
glucose
mackerel
poultry
artichokes
condiment
catsup
refectory
rancid
luncheon
current
currant
succulent
nourishment
starvation
culinary

REVIEW 22 (To follow Lesson 88)

tapestry
jardinière
chiffonier
excelsior
colonial
frivolous
gratuitous
juvenile
persuade
ability
scrutiny
proper
delightful
popular
ridiculous
mahogany
upholster

alien
chandelier
objected
compelling
separating
intricately
apparatus
examine
verbatim
ethics
chef
remonstrate
illustrate
pamphlet
disgraceful
circulation
emaciate

NEW WORDS
portière
pillow
curtain
furniture
bureau
renovate
boudoir
simile
twentieth
wedge
enmity
canvas
canvass
ingenious
ingenuous
removal

REVIEW 23 (To follow Lesson 92)

		NEW WORDS
cutlery	equivalent	adz
cartridge	science	isinglass
revolver	testify	lantern
pincers	quorum	implement
reflector	pseudonym	auger
protractor	builder	porcelain
colander	publisher	cite
wringer	capitalist	site
fixtures	memorandum	sight
meritorious	statistics	spectacle
promiscuous	maturity	morose
involuntary	trousseau	extraction
tidiness	velveteen	heresy
virtuous	khaki	murmur
appearance	needles	ruinous
oscillate	mercerized	sojourn
equivocal	Balmoral	

REVIEW 24 (To follow Lesson 96)

		NEW WORDS
turquoise	anxiety	jewelry
scarab	sinew	onyx
cameo	dexterous	ornament
doublets	onion	hurriedly
cabochon	strawberry	extinct
iridescence	paprika	flippancy
lorgnette	veneer	rivalry
lavallière	pedestal	soothe
filigree	pusillanimous	woeful
bullion	witticism	sequel
pshaw	spontaneous	essence
exquisite	hatchet	expunge
soliloquy	chisel	source
souvenir	monetary	swarthy
vehemence	scandalous	laughter
inimitable	tremendous	auricular
veracity	grotesque	

REVIEW 25 (To follow Lesson 100)

primage
junction
financial
ludicrous
exemplary
demurrage
excursion
nucleus
pertinent
phenomenal
erroneous
anonymous
extemporaneous
fundamental
voluntary
pernicious
viaduct

scarcely
suasion
valiant
cloisonné
chatelaine
amethyst
artificial
sequence
scythe
promptly
celluloid
molding
linoleum
anchovies
coconut
raspberry
pumpkin

NEW WORDS
anchor
schooner
steerage
wharfage
jettison
maritime
flotsam
jetsam
sextant
keelage
ballast
route
wreck
terminus
latitude
longitude

REVIEW 26 (To follow Lesson 104)

periodical
supplement
nonpareil
paragraph
frontispiece
electrotype
stereotype
linotype
monotype
intaglio
manuscript
signature
bibliography
lithography
typography
magazine
encyclopedia

principal
principle
pharmacy
capital
Capitol
ecstasy
mousquetaire
passementerie
astrakhan
corduroy
facsimile
remittance
panic
commerce
memoranda
summary
balance

NEW WORDS
asterisk
appendix
plagiarism
serif
edition
errata
parchment
diary
dairy
territory
avalanche
behoove
passable
quizzical
cartoon
carton

REVIEW 27 (To follow Lesson 108)

speculator
preferred
certified
amortization
tontine
casualty
equitable
mortuary
beneficiary
versatile
taciturn
languid
cognizant
colloquial
article
humorous
avoirdupois

machinist
valet
carpenter
contractor
conspiracy
connivance
congestion
enumerate
inaugurate
rarefy
luxuriant
belligerent
permanent
reminiscence
obedience
discrepancy
sergeant

NEW WORDS

realty
stringency
cancellation
aquarium
impediment
debilitate
emphasis
dedicate
debauch
exto'
farcical
infamy
demeanor
vague
pompous
stitch

REVIEW 28 (To follow Lesson 112)

bailiff
accessory
larceny
malfeasance
bankruptcy
assumpsit
capias
codicil
mittimus
mandamus
præcipe
acquittal
quasi
bequeath
adjudicate
alias
estoppel

fullness
specific
calendar
calender
elucidate
influence
singular
furlough
naphtha
isthmus
participate
associate
oasis
nuisance
dyeing
reference
recurrence

NEW WORDS

corespondent
coroner
bottomry
judiciary
guardian
deposition
marshal
perpetuity
quitclaim
penitentiary
divorce
bigamy
kleptomania
penology
conviction
appertain

REVIEW 29 (To follow Lesson 116)

		NEW WORDS
accusation	resistance	caucus
abeyance	convalescent	suffrage
venue	exasperate	ambassador
scintilla	pestilence	demagogue
comptroller	mimeograph	disfranchise
harangue	proximo	insurgent
maneuver	manufactory	martial
boulevard	fiscal	nominee
immemorial	cashmere	oligarchy
thorough	cheviot	plutocracy
euphonious	worsted	patriotism
parol	nicotine	taxation
negligence	millionaire	plurality
mayor	honorary	graft
delegate	yeast	proclamation
clientele	cranberry	recorder
irrelevant	spaghetti	

REVIEW 30 (To follow Lesson 120)

		NEW WORDS
matriculate	accept	syllabus
primary	except	experiment
semester	expect	forensic
sorority	lacquer	emeritus
sophomore	moquette	academy
pedagogue	mission	subtraction
laboratory	monotonous	multiplication
axiom	insatiable	atheism
gymnasium	congenial	agnostic
calculus	peremptory	mythology
mineralogy	punctual	treatise
agriculture	brusque	cultural
psychology	emerald	empirical
philosophy	chrysoprase	recitation
sociology	baroque	chalk
zoölogy	opalescence	improvise
etymology	unique	

REVIEW 31 (To follow Lesson 124)

portico	arduous	NEW WORDS
proscenium	providential	foundation
reglet	vicissitude	veranda
escutcheon	oblivious	vestibule
mansard	incendiary	cantilever
cartouche	cemetery	aqueduct
caryatid	superfluous	auditorium
imperturbable	dictionary	draughtsman
connoisseur	etching	piazza
reservoir	octavo	gargoyle
commensurate	quotation	drainage
querulous	monopoly	construction
scintillate	premium	balcony
gratis	mortality	balustrade
perfunctory	immunity	baluster
rescind	magnanimous	cement
inexorable	grandeur	arcade

REVIEW 32 (To follow Lesson 128)

equilibrium	vanquish	NEW WORDS
inertia	gesticulate	statue
automatic	ostracize	stature
pressure	alphabet	asbestos
ratchet	whimsical	concentric
reamer	phlegmatic	convex
miter	homogeneous	concave
resilience	executor	cylinder
cohesion	lessee	lathe
oscillating	respondent	lath
spherical	homicide	structure
elevator	admiralty	cornucopia
radius	caveat	density
mechanism	negotiable	cursory
micrometer	certiorari	privacy
vernier	defeasance	query
gasket	statute	infuriate

REVIEW 33 (To follow Lesson 132)

chassis	incriminate	NEW WORDS
garage	jurisdiction	gasoline
brougham	videlicet	radical
limousine	aforesaid	vehicle
clevis	appurtenances	benzine
planetary	municipal	turpentine
vulcanize	federal	ravenous
tonneau	philanthropic	rudimentary
monoplane	against	intensify
aëroplane	ratio	league
dirigible	toward	meditation
hangar	squalor	oust
stanchion	curriculum	ooze
equivocate	valedictory	dilate
obstreperous	parochial	blaspheme
perquisite	dormitory	taunt
rhythm	analytic	insignia

REVIEW 34 (To follow Lesson 136)

magnesium	chemistry	NEW WORDS
arsenic	geography	centigrade
tungsten	meteorology	formula
calcium	economics	caloric
silicon	chancel	fusible
oxygen	acoustics	litmus
fluorine	façade	potash
burette	poignant	smelter
desiccator	vacillate	soluble
acetylene	vociferous	compound
crucible	amateur	nitrate
graphite	confiscate	metallurgy
alkali	chimerical	amalgam
coagulate	chaotic	microscope
effloresce	garrulous	aromatic
electrolyze	beneficent	sediment
oxidize	threshold	receptacle

REVIEW 35 (To follow Lesson 140)

uproarious
longevity
boundary
establish
effrontery
intrigue
environment
eureka
cartilage
cutaneous
diaphragm
esophagus
bronchial
chloroform
sarsaparilla
formaldehyde
strychnine

precipitate
deliquescent
allotropic
petroleum
aniline
bromine
phosphorus
mercury
radium
electron
chromium
exuberance
scrupulous
recapitulate
repertoire
pedestrian
volunteer

NEW WORDS
inflammation
abrasion
anæmia (or -ne-)
benignant
bandage
ulcerate
vaseline
pumice
osteology
skeleton
insomnia
gastritis
glycerin (or -ine)
fibrous
eructation
laceration

REVIEW 36 (To follow Lesson 144)

homeopath
pathology
gynecology
paroxysm
antiseptic
stethoscope
disease
liniment
prophylactic
ambulance
diphtheria
laryngitis
pneumonia
ptomaine
rheumatism
eczema
paralysis

cocaine
quinine
paregoric
vertebra
muscle
larynx
pulmonary
cerebral
corpuscle
laudanum
eucalyptus
cowardice
psalm
tournament
conjecture
expatiate
commiserate

NEW WORDS
aperient
pancreas
bilious
tonsil
cough
vaccine
emetics
cauterize
mucous
artery
cerebellum
vivisection
bacillus
interne
vertigo
comatose

REVIEW 37 (To follow Lesson 148)

rheostat
conduit
ammeter
antennæ
ampere
farad
electrolysis
neutral
cathode
electrode
differential
torque
polyphase
incandescent
asynchronous
peripheral
hysteresis

abscess
appendicitis
tuberculosis
nausea
therapeutics
contusion
antitoxin
bacteria
quarantine
vaudeville
tableau
criterion
shrewd
legitimate
gesticulate
annuity
assessment

NEW WORDS
twinge
twitch
earnestly
coterie
saturate
paradox
duplicity
domineer
umbrage
remedy
drastic
pretense
amplify
blizzard
reduction
likable (or likeable)

REVIEW 38 (To follow Lesson 152)

modiste
protégé
retroussé
embonpoint
rendezvous
ennui
sobriquet
Monsieur
reconnoiter
vociferous
dentifrice
epicure
Pennsylvania
Louisiana
Massachusetts
Mississippi
Tennessee

competent
persistence
arrogance
extinguish
employer
neostyle
hectograph
ultimo
consignment
syndicate
mosquitoes
horizontal
nephew
opaque
muscular
corpulent
perhaps

NEW WORDS
boarder
border
valise
fiasco
dreadful
derogatory
lethargy
tumultuous
loathe
medicinal
infinity
infirmity
revenge
ounces
devoid
eventual

REVIEW 39 (To follow Lesson 156)

		NEW WORDS
iniquitous	formally	Mediterranean
malediction	assuage	Venezuela
champagne	privilege	Guatemala
catechize	reconcilable	Sicily
thwart	subterranean	Apennines
Bordeaux	synonym	Pompeii
Rio de Janeiro	satisfactory	Chesapeake
Warsaw	nutritious	Vesuvius
Zurich	suspicion	Saskatchewan
Poughkeepsie	sergeant	equipage
Ypsilanti	memoir	pertinacity
Tallahassee	alpaca	erasure
Ashtabula	millionaire	fiery
Sheboygan	milliner	germinate
Milwaukee	paraphernalia	zenith
Cincinnati	picturesque	prologue
Paterson	pusillanimous	

REVIEW 40 (To follow Lesson 160)

		NEW WORDS
predilection	cemetery	groove
vernacular	anonymous	incompatible
phial	demurrage	propensity
liquefy	vehemence	sanctimonious
technique	peremptory	carouse
altercation	spontaneous	fragmentary
ephemeral	persuade	piquant
ubiquity	Manila	rectangle
vitreous	necessity	remainder
acrimony	mousquetaire	stamina
aghast	pseudonym	ejaculation
hearth	belligerent	foundry
adolescent	reminiscence	ruffian
phthisic	equivalent	hustle
syringe	insatiable	champion
excrescence	encyclopedia	finis
homologous	frontispiece	

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